THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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ASIA.

THE CENTRAL ASIA QUESTION.

Russia Gradually Encroaching on the British India Possessions.

Russia's Strength and England's Helplessness.

The Anglo-Indian Government Sending Spies to Investigate Russian Proceedings in Cashmere.

WHAT WAS CONCEDED BY THE BHOOTAN TREATY.

SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENTS IN CHINA.

The Chinese Casting Guns and Shot, and Preparing to Exclude the Foreigner.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE EAST INDIES.

Russia's Advances in Central Asia--English Alarm for the Safety of Her Indian Possessions--Russian Intrigues in Cashmere--The Bhootan Treaty and What is Conceded by It.

THE CENTRAL ASIA SITUATION.

From the North India Herald.

We have been favored with the subjoined interesting extract regarding the provinces that are now naturally attracting so much attention both in England and in India, and have to thank the friend who has been so good as to communicate the same to us:—

The country near and about Yarkand is in a state of insurrection. The town is governed by twelve upstart leaders, who are fighting one with another. The tribe of Toonganees have chosen their leaders, and have surrounded the place. This tribe is known for its generally orderly behavior and subjection to any ruler that may be in power at Yarkand. The manifestation of revolt in these parts is considered by the merchant classes to be an indication of some greater power having instigated them whose dealings are concealed, and whose agents are moving about among the factal tribes, with one object of creating universal revolt, and thus breaking the influence of China in these parts, which for the last two years has been next to nothing. It is commonly believed that troops will come to their help from Kashtgar. Extreme agitation is spreading everywhere and it is given out that emissaries have been deputed by the General of the Russian force from some quarter north of a place called Eli, which used to be the headquarters of the Chinese troops, but that the latter had been driven back and routed in a series of engagements with the Toonganees.

News of their disaster having reached Pekin, the provincial government have resolved to punish severely the whole factal tribes who have yielded to the overtures of the "new enemy from the North." The last news received from Yarkand is to the effect that a large force, said to amount to 100,000 men, is on its way to Yarkand, and that Chinese authorities are accompanying the force, with explicit orders to destroy the town and kill every man and woman in it. Authentic intelligence has been received from traders that the regular kafilas of merchants have been plundered, and all traffic will now cease for some time between Yarkand and British territories. It behooves Government to make every inquiry about the borders of British and Cashmere territory, as to how far this intelligence is of a reliable character.

Who can doubt, when all independent sources of information so materially concur in the character of the intelligence, that Russia is carrying on intrigues throughout the whole of Central Asia, with the to her most natural view of increasing her possessions and influence, and not of settling her line of frontier, as she speciously pretends in her ex planations?

ENGLAND POWERLESS TO PREVENT RUSSIAN CONQUEST.

From the Bombay Gazette.

We are not among those who take an alarmist view of Russian invasion in Central Asia, and the day is far distant when Russia can make use of her position there to overawe England or override India. The truth, moreover, is that we are utterly helpless to prevent Russia from proceeding in her career of conquest if it is her will to carry out her policy of annexation. She has a base of operations at her back which we cannot command, and the tribes she incorporates into her mammoth dominions are upon her own borders. Her recommendations and diplomacy, with her military strength frowning upon her frontier, have all the weight of commands.

We cannot oppose her progress by an armed ambassy to Turkestan, and unarmed diplomacy or intrigue at the barbarian courts would be simply ridiculous and a failure. The tracts are so unapproachable to every power save Russia that it is difficult to obtain an accurate knowledge of the events which are transpiring; and even the English Cabinet itself can only appeal to the Russian Court, and cannot enforce it to stay its conquests. Thus the very difficulty that would prevent England from sending a force from India to Turkestan—were such an absurd conception ever to be thought of—retards the progress of Russia towards our Indian frontier, and postpones the danger to our Indian possessions, which its annexing policy and "manifest destiny" suggest.

Every accession of territory, however, which strengthens her position in Central Asia or brings her nearer to Hindostan adds to her weight in the councils of Europe, and disturbs the influence and policy of Britain by endangering her empire in the East. It may be admitted that it would be better for Britain if some power of little or no influence in European affairs were conterminous with her Indian possessions; but she knows the danger she dreads and has some generations during which to prepare to meet it, should it ever come. Meanwhile, Russia has the most solid reasons for her advance, and whether led on by territorial greed or by necessity, is engaged upon a work which one day may bear comparison with that on which England her itself is engaged in India.

One of the first steps in the civilization of Central Asia is to curb the wild life of its bigoted and bloodthirsty hordes, and this Russia will effectually do; nay, it is the only power which can accomplish it. If order be Heaven's first law, it cannot too soon be established among the most fanatical and barbarous of all the peoples of Asia. It is no unimportant matter to have these wild tribes that bid defiance to everything save the strong hand of an iron despotism brought under the control, more or less, of European ideas. Already Russia is projecting the establishment of spinning and weaving factories in the very latest of her conquests, which a brief year ago were a prey to every savage act of rapine and plunder, and into which if a stranger penetrated his life was a certain forfeit.

It is likewise projecting means for instructing the native growers in the best means of cultivating the cotton plant, and with these swift earnests of her governmental influence other improvements will duly follow. Every one must concede the immense advantages to the cause of civilization by the occupation of Central Asia by a civilized power; but it nevertheless remains for England, even while viewing with satisfaction this advance of a civilized Government into regions of unmitigated barbarism, so to strengthen her position in India as to make it a dangerous thing for that power, when it abuts upon her frontier, to encroach upon her possessions.

RUSSIA'S SUPPOSED AIM.

From the Calcutta Englishman, Nov. 25.

In an article, a portion of which we reprint this morning, the Bombay *Gazette* treats in a most statesmanlike manner the subject of Russian aggression in Central Asia. The writer accurately defines the true political import of the career upon which that great power has entered on this continent, and points out where the real danger to England lies, and what is its nature. However unlikely it may be that Russia, even should she extend her dominions to our very frontiers, will ever invade India, or that, if she does, her undertaking will result in anything but disaster, there can be no doubt that the nearer she approaches us, the greater will be her power to annoy us.

Should she ever gain sufficient influence over the Affghans and the numerous tribes upon our northwestern borders, she may do this effectually without marching a single soldier into Hindoostan. That she would be likely to adopt such a course with the view of ultimately taking our place in this country, we do not believe; but she is very likely to avail herself of the increased influence this opportunity would give her in the councils of Europe, to assist her in developing plans much more important to her, and much longer entertained by her. The part we should be able to take in a war to protect Constantinople would be materially affected by the necessity of protecting our Indian frontier from the incursions of hordes, not, as we already know to our cost, unwarlike, and paid and furnished with the material of war—nay, perhaps drilled—by Russia.

This is the real danger to which the advance of Russia exposes us; but the game is one at which two can play, and which, for a very long time at least, we ought to be able to play better than she. If we regard the question as one of cost, we can afford more, and if as one of influence, ours should avail more than hers. We cannot, however, say that such a treaty as we have just concluded with one of the most contemptible of our neighbors, has a tendency to increase the influence which, in these eventualities, we are so likely to want. Every such treaty must help to precipitate the time when Russia may fairly see her opportunity; every such treaty must increase the value of that opportunity. The writer in the Bombay *Gazette* most justly observes that we are utterly helpless to prevent Russia in her career of conquest, by any kind of active opposition we can offer her. While she is carrying her base of operations with her, we must leave ours far behind to get at her.

But if the advance of Russia ought not to lead us to seek a collision on ground where we should labor under such immense disadvantages, yet the time has certainly come when it should lead us to make the most of our own opportunities. An additional motive—if additional motives were wanted—has been created for us to guard jealously our honor, our dignity, and our influence, in the eyes of people who may, at some very remote period, be called upon to choose between two masters. We cannot but regard it as the most untoward of fatalities, that, at such a time, we should be pursuing the opposite course, and doing our best to show ourselves undeserving of the position we have hitherto occupied, because ignorant of what is required of us to retain it. Such an exposure as that which we have just made of our weakness or our folly, if often repeated, must certainly provoke the attacks of our Asiatic enemies, even if not incited by Russia, and may very justly, also, present to Russia herself temptations which she will be as little inclined to resist as she would have been justified in expecting. Every mile of fresh territory acquired by Russia adds to the necessity of our showing a bold and a determined front, instead of putting up with insults, or purchasing apologies with black mail.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUE IN CASHMERE—NATIVE SPIES SENT TO OBTAIN AUTHENTIC INFORMATION.

From the Indian Pioneer, December 8.

Jowala Sehai, the confidential Vaqueel of the Maharaja of Cashmere, was among those who had interviews with his excellency the Viceroy at Umballa on his late journey from the Hills. The Vaqueel is a man of note in the Cashmere territories, and was the chief adviser of the late ruler, Golah Sing. The immediate object of his mission was to discuss the fashionable subject of Russian intrigue in Central Asia, and, as we must surmise, to question also how far the English power would interest itself in any advances that Russia might ultimately make in the direction of Cashmere—a possibility that its authorities are understood to have debated of late with not a little solicitude.

It may not be generally known that the Indian Government, some months ago, set measures on foot for endeavoring to obtain authentic information as to the movements of our enterprising, if as yet very distant, Russian neighbors. No less than three native emissaries are now either on their way to, or returning from, that direction. They are travelling in the disguise of merchants, each by a different route, unaware of the mission of the other, and provided with such credentials from the British authorities as must probably make it too great a sacrifice of prospective gains (should he fall into the hands of the Philistines) for even the least money-loving of his captors to indulge in a predilection for destroying life.

THE BHOOTAN TREATY—WHAT THE BHOOTEAS HAVE CEDED TO THE BRITISH.

From the Calcutta Englishman, November 23.

A correspondent from the Bhootan frontier sends us the following:—

After all, the treaty between the Bhooteas and the British Government has been concluded by Colonel Bruce on our side, and the agent of the infant Dhurm Rajah and the Deb Rajah on the other. Tongso Penlow was not a party to this treaty. The left bank of the Teesta, with the right bank of the Julladur, have been fixed as the boundaries of the Bhootea and British territories. The Bhooteas have ceded to the British Government all their rights and interests in the eighteen Bengal and Assam Dooars, including all the land. The British Government has agreed to pay to the Bhooteas twenty-five thousand rupees, for the present, out of the revenue of these Dooars.

THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

The Anti-Foreign Policy of the Imperial Government—Warlike Preparations—Taking a Lesson Out of the Foreigner's Books.

HOW SIR R. ALCOCK FOUND AFFAIRS IN PEKIN.

From the Overland China Mail, December 1.

Regarding China, the last fortnight has been full of significant events for the future. Sir Rutherford Alcock, her British Majesty's Minister and Plenipotentiary, had arrived at Pekin at a most critical moment, when the anti-foreign party at the Court and in the provinces is raising its head and asserting its exclusive policy. Whether we seek for the motive of this movement in the patriotism of its leaders, or in their hatred towards foreigners, it is quite certain that the feeling is again affecting to come to the surface.

Now that the danger from the rebels has vanished, the Imperial Government is beginning to breathe more freely, and, taking advantage of the present comparative quiet, is re-establishing its power throughout most of the eighteen provinces of the empire. In this process of consolidation sufficient indications crop up here and there of a determination to exclude all foreigners from the customs and the direction of military operations. Seeing that but few faithful servants can be obtained from among foreigners, the native officials appear resolved to embrace every opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the modern art of warfare, and of extending the benefits of the insight thus obtained over the whole of their dominions.

They cast guns and mortars in the North and South; rifles, muskets, shells, cartridges, caps, and other munitions of war are being produced in many establishments; and the excess of their satisfaction with their own proficiency in so novel a department of science need not very much surprise us. The short time of their intercourse with foreigners has shown them the value of their own resources. Should hostilities now commence with any foreign Power, we should not find them so effectually drilled as the Sepoys of the Indian mutiny, but with more resources for replenishing their arsenals. The new years connection with foreigners from the various nations—Europe and America—has, moreover, initiated them into the rudiments of international law; and as they are determined to yield no more than they are absolutely obliged, they have learned sufficient to be obstructive and to throw impediments in the way of friendly relations with foreign nations. To do away at present with the foreign Inspectorate of Customs, as rumored in some circles, and to dismiss a gentleman from so important a post as that of the present Inspector-General, could only be dictated by madness and a desire to plunge the country again into hostilities with foreigners.

The recognized leader of the anti-foreign party, Tseng Kwo Fan, has lately proved the influence which he at present wields over the Cabinet at Pekin, by opposing some official appointments from no apparent reason than that the changes were distasteful to him. It is from seemingly insignificant acts like these that the real feeling of the Imperial Cabinet may be gathered, and the movements of the Generalissimo may be safely looked upon as the index of the state of affairs regarding foreign relations at the capital.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

No Preparations Towards the Recapture of Bagdad--The Citizens of Bagdad Still Protected by United States Soldiers--Attempt of Cortinas to Obtain Command of the Town--The United States Officer Refuses to Recognize Him, Etc.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, January 19.—To the Editor of the New Orleans *Times:*—Affairs along the Rio Grande remain about the same as when I wrote you last. The capture of Bagdad was a puzzle to all, and still remains so. A similar affair probably never occurred in the annals of warfare. Everything goes on here as if nothing unusual had happened, there being apparently no intention at present of Mejia's advancing on the town for the purpose of retaking it.

Perhaps at no time in the history of man has there been such note and preparation of war to such little purpose as now exists along the Rio Grande. On each side sentinels are posted. The army of observation on the American side looks on to see fair play between the belligerents over the river, while the said belligerents are blustering and blowing like the two pugilistic schoolboys, both loth to strike the first blow, because "one's afeard, and the other daren't." The parade, fire, and show of the Imperialists are amusing, while the valor, dignity, and patriotism of the Liberals are ridiculous. Both fight more like guerillas than soldiers, and play the bandit instead of the hero. Money, not glory, is the object for which both are fighting, and the highway is preferred to the battle-field for the accomplishment of their purpose.

The soldiers sent over the river by General Weitzel for the protection of the citizens and their property are still at Bagdad. A gentleman who arrived from there this morning reports that they are faithfully obeying the orders of General Weitzel, in guarding the citizens from injury and insult.

The United States soldiers outnumber the Liberal force in command of the town, and are much better armed. The consequence is, that our soldiers are obeyed and respected by all classes while in the performance of their duty. This fact was exemplified the other day in a remarkable manner.

It appears that Cortinas entered Bagdad with a few of his men for the purpose of assuming command. A serious difficulty and perhaps a fight between his party and Escobedo's would probably have taken place for the mastership of the town, had not the officer in command of the American soldiers refused to allow Cortinas or any other Liberal officer not directly under the orders of Escobedo to assume command. The consequence was that Cortinas and his men crossed the river to Brownsville, leaving Bagdad exactly as it was previous to his entering the town.

We have rumors here that Escobedo has been absent from Bagdad for five or six days, and that he has gone to join the main body of his command, and advance on Matamoras. Perhaps he thinks that the city will fall into the hands of the Liberals as easily as Bagdad, but in this he will be sadly mistaken. Even if all the Liberal forces along the Rio Grande can be brought harmoniously together for this purpose, (and this is almost impossible), Escobedo would have his hands full.

The two Liberal commanders (Cortinas and Escobedo) do not appear to work very well together for the good of their cause, and there is no doubt but that the former crossed over to Brownsville for the purpose of persuading General Weitzel to allow him to take command of Bagdad, and have removed the American soldiers from the town, so that he may do as he pleases there. Whether he will succeed or not remains to be seen. It is to be hoped, however, that General Weitzel will endorse the action of the American officer in relation to the matter, and forbid Cortinas from interfering.—*New Orleans Times.*

The Whereabouts of President Juarez--Imperialist Accounts of Affairs on the Rio Grande.

From the Matamoras Ranchero, January 18.

Benito Juarez, once President of a part of Mexico, arrived a few days since at San Antonio, Texas, where he took lodgings at the boarding-house of Mrs. Jacques. The object of his visit to San Antonio is not definitely known; but it is more than surmised that he is seeking a location for a sheep-ranche, with a view to following a less obtrusive employment than running a muck against the empire and nationality of Mexico. We understand that a large subscription has been made up for him at Piedras Negras, to give him a start in the hope of getting him out of the country, so that peace may sooner come to a distracted country.

From the Matamoras Ranchero, January 19.

The filibuster and outlaw bombshell has finally bursted, and the frightened fragments are flying in every direction. It is barely worth while to follow these arguments in their fleeing, screaming career. Juarez, Negrete, and two other officers have made their escape, and at last accounts were safe at San Antonio. Crawford, Reed & Co. took passage evening before last for New Orleans, on the steamer *Crescent.* Crawford is represented as having been frightened nearly out of his senses, and could not now be hired to return to Brownsville for love or money.

The command of Cortina is reduced to 30. With this insignificant force he is watching along the river, ready to steal whatever happens to be left out over night. He sticks close to the greenback side, and sleeps with a cocked pistol by his side. Escobedo has run the length of his tether, and since his Monterey trip has no force left. Canales has pronounced against his coadjutors in crime, and with a small squad of men stays high up the river. Hinojosa is reduced to playing the gentleman, and does not pretend to a command at all. He spends his time, like the seven Governors elect of Tamaulipas, watching for something to turn up. If there be a libero-outlaw force between El Paso and Boca del Rio, on the Mexican side, it is more than we know.

Will the Government Abandon the Monroe Doctrine?

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Most important rumors prevail here respecting the relation of our Government to the *de facto* Government of Mexico. It is stated that an understanding has been arrived at with the French Government, and that to all intents and purposes the difficulty between them is settled. It is true that the French are about to leave Mexico, but it is also true that the United States Government have waived any intention to enforce the Monroe doctrine. There will probably be no recognition of Mexico, but there is a pledge, express or implied, that the United States will take no overt means to depose Maximilian and put Juarez, or any one else, in his place. While it is not likely that formal diplomatic relations will be opened with the empire, a *quasi* recognition will result from the present understanding—that is, consuls will be appointed and employed in their proper function of protecting American trade in Mexico.

It is probable that the Government would have taken much more decided measures than have been deemed politic had the radicals permitted the Southern States to return to the Union; yet, according to report, President Johnson thinks it the height of folly to take measures which might provoke a war with France while the dominant majority in Congress are endeavoring to embitter the people of one-third of the States against the rest of the Union. If there should be a virtual abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, the country must understand that it is due wholly to the sense of insecurity and feebleness in the Union, induced by the indorsement of the extreme notions of Sumner and Seward by the Senate and House. It is not likely that the French will leave Mexico before the close of the year, and while they are going their place will be supplied by Austrians, Belgians, and such Mexicans as accept the Empire.—*N. Y. World.*

LOUISIANA, TEXAS, AND MEXICO.

The Collectorship of the Port of New Orleans--The Bagdad Affair--The Mississippi Department--The Red River Plantations, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—The steamer *Matanzas* will sail for New York to-morrow.

The appointment of E. T. Parker as Surveyor of this port gives universal satisfaction. The *Times* indorses him, saying he is one of the few thoroughly Union men—a man of great energy of character and business capacity.

Colonel R. M. Hall was to assume command at Brazos on the 1st. The Austrian troops are commanded by Colonel Kadalick.

The Spanish Consul at Matamoras, with one of General Melina's officers, left for the City of Mexico, on the 31st ult., on important business.

Civil proceedings have been commenced by the Texas State officers, at Brownsville, against the parties implicated in the Bagdad affair.

General Woods, commanding the Mississippi Department, has issued an order that no intervention be permitted by the military in prosecutions against colored persons for crimes for which white persons may be and are punished by the laws of the State.

It appears there are 42,000 destitute persons in Alabama, who will require an expenditure of upwards of two millions per annum to relieve them.

The labor prospects on the Red river plantations are more cheering. The freedmen are disposed to give better satisfaction.

Shreveport claims the largest cotton business of any inland city in the South. The receipts of goods there are very large, but do not meet the demand.

The Naval Race.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The race between the *Winooski* and *Algonquin* has been postponed on account of the ice and severe weather. Both vessels were ready, and considerable disappointment was felt at the delay. The race will come off when a change for the better occurs in the weather.

Death of Judge Sampson, of Kentucky.

GLASGOW, Ky., February 5.—William M. Sampson, Chief Justice of Kentucky, died to-day after a painful and protracted illness.

—Henry Anschutz, the first of the German actors, died in Vienna recently, at the advanced age of eighty-one. He was for more than forty years a member of the Burg theatre, and it was not until four or five years ago that his powers of body and mind began to fail him.

—New Siberia and the Isle of Lackon are, for the most part, only an agglomeration of sand, ice, and elephants' teeth. At every tempest the sea casts ashore fresh heaps of mammoths' tusks, and the inhabitants are able to drive a profitable trade in the fossil ivory thrown up by the waves.

—A railway has just been sold for debt at Dublin. The line was the Wexford and Bagnalstown railway, twenty-one miles in extent, and in perfect working order. Creditors to the amount of £67,000 were either present personally or by representation. The line was knocked down to a barrister for £25,000.

—Servants in England seem to have turned the tables on masters and mistresses. In the *Times* supplement lately a housemaid advertising for a place announces that "Irish and Scotch families are objected to." What a change, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, since the time (not very long ago) when, in the advertisements for servants, it used frequently to be stated that "no Irish need apply!"

—It is not generally known that soldiers who have lost limbs in the service of the United States are entitled to artificial substitutes, that can be procured upon the presentation of evidence of honorable discharge, and that the wound causing the loss of limb was received in service. They are furnished free of charge, and do not affect any pension or bounty claim the soldier may have against the Government.

—The Master of the Rolls in England recently observed, on the occasion of a petition for a winding-up order being called on, that the petitions for winding up new companies were becoming so numerous that there was a great probability of his chambers being choked, and that there could be no doubt that many new companies were started merely for the purpose of being wound up. He thought the public ought to be a little more cautious in taking shares in such companies.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, February 6.

Arkansas Freedmen--General Gantt.

The report of General Sprague, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau of Arkansas, for the week ending February 1, exhibits some very interesting facts relative to the condition of freedmen's affairs in Arkansas. Under date of December 31, General Sprague reports that the instructions of the Commissioner relative to the appointments of civilians as agents of the Bureau have proved timely and useful. He further states that the Hon. E. W. Gantt, once an uncompromising and bitter Rebel, but who long ago repented, and now entertains enlarged and liberal views with regard to the policy of the Government, is acting as an officer of the Bureau, without salary, and is exercising a general supervision over Southwestern Missouri, and that his address and good management have done much to remove the bitterness and disorder that have reigned there.

Mr. Gantt has made a report to General Sprague, in which he expresses the conviction that, unless the Freedmen's Bureau is continued, there is no hope for the freedmen of Arkansas and Texas, and that portion of the South remote from railroads and telegraph lines. He says they will be starved, murdered, or forced into a condition more horrible than the worst forms of slavery, and that the wrath of the people of the South, exasperated by defeat, will be poured out upon the heads of those who were once their slaves. In conclusion, Mr. Gantt says:—"I mention these convictions sorrowfully, yet I know they are well founded; the prejudices of our people give way but slowly, but by continuing the Bureau, what education and thought fail to do might be supplied by 'liberal-minded people.'" General Sprague in his report gives full credence to Mr. G.'s report, and states that it is corroborated by testimony reaching him from all parts of the State. In conclusion, General Sprague gives it as his opinion that if the military are withdrawn, not a school for colored children would be allowed within the borders of the State, and doubts if any outspoken Union men would be allowed to remain.

He also says:—"I am sorry to add that the influence and example of some of the men who have received special pardon was much better before their pardon, yet there is a perceptible improvement in the temper and sentiment of the people at large. Labor is in great demand. First-class laborers readily obtain $20 per month and board, cabins, fuel, and medical attendance, the freedmen being advised to give preference to those employers and localities where their children can attend school. During the quarter ending December 31, 48,945 rations were issued to white refugees, and 67,606 to freedmen."

Supreme Court Decision.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the case of the United States vs. 125 baskets of champagne marked V. C., and 500 baskets marked E. C., and one other case, for evasion of the revenue laws.

These were cases of seizure for alleged undervaluation of the wines, made by the Collector of San Francisco, in April, 1864. The act under which the seizure was made provides that foreign wines shall be invoiced by the manufacturers, when intended for importation into the United States, at their market value at the place of manufacture, and it was alleged that the wines in question were invoiced at prices greatly below the market value at Rheims, where they were manufactured.

The claimants excused themselves by averring that there was no market price at Rheims, and that the wines were accordingly invoiced at the price of manufacture. The Government responded that this was a stale excuse and not entitled to consideration; that the wines should have been invoiced at the prices at which they were sold to customers, which sale established a market at Rheims. The Court below took that view of the case and condemned the cargo, and the Supreme Court of the United States has now affirmed that judgment.

The Grade of General.

The House Committee on Military Affairs today voted to report the bill creating the grade of General in the army of the United States. The pay is increased over that of Lieutenant-General $30 per month, but there is no increase in allowance or commutations of any kind.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, February 6.—Seventeen senators presented petitions, signed by five thousand persons, favorable to Sunday car travel. Two remonstrances against this travel were also presented.

Mr. Connell read a supplement, which was passed, allowing corporations other than municipal to subscribe stock to the Southern Mail Steamship Company; also, a supplement incorporating the Philadelphia and Colorado Mining Company; also, a bill authorizing the State Treasurer to refund moneys paid by the State through the Commercial Bank.

Mr. Nichols read a bill incorporating the Delaware Wrecking Company.

Mr. Ridgway read a bill incorporating the Overland Mining Company.

House of Representatives.

The House was engaged in the consideration of a hundred and fifty local unimportant bills from the private calendar.

The Fenian Excitement in Canada.

NEW YORK, February 6.—A special despatch to the *Herald*, from Toronto, says the Fenian excitement has somewhat abated since it appears that Sweeney is not in Canada. The necessary precautions, however, are not at all neglected, and the police and military are on the alert.

The excitement and alarm is still wide-spread in the towns along the St. Lawrence river.

The Recent Steamboat Disasters.

NASHVILLE, February 5.—In view of the recent accidents from tubular boilers of steamboats, and the fact that the owners of several boats are moving such boilers, the underwriters of this city, in consultation, have decided not to take the risk when the tubular boilers are used.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, February 6, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices unsettled, there being less disposition to operate. Government bonds are firmly held at full prices, but the transactions are limited. New 5-20s sold at 102½; 94¼ was bid for 10 40s; 103½ for 6s of 1881; 99 for 7·30s; an 1 103 for old 5-20s. City loans have advanced, with sales of the new issue at 92¼, an advance of ½.

Railroad shares are very dull. Catawissa preferred sold at 34¼@35½, the latter rate a slight advance; and Reading at 48 94-100@49¼, a slight decline. 119 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 55¾ for Pennsylvania; 54 for Norristown; 54½ for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 60½ for Lehigh Valley; 24 for Catawissa common; 29 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 51½; 71½ was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Hestonville; 32 for Green and Coates; 25 for Girard College; 12 for Ridge avenue; and 23 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand, but we hear of no sales. 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 121½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 51 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 98 for Mechanics'; 98 for Kensington; 162 for Southwark; 52 for Penn Township; 75 for Western; 62 for City; and 60 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares are the most active on the list. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 29¾@30; common do. at 23½, an advance of ⅛; Delaware Division at 34, an advance of 3; and Lehigh Navigation at 52½, an advance of ½. 114 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 13¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 57 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

In Oil shares there is very little doing. Corn Planter sold at 1, and Spencer at 2, an advance of ½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$600 U S 5-20s65....102½	300 sh Del. Div...lots 34		
$6000 Penna trans.... 86	200 sh Reading...s10 49		
$1500 City 6s new... 92¼	1400 sh do.....lots 49		
$2000 US 5-20s62 reg 103½	200 sh do.....lots 49		
200 sh Spencer...s30 2	300 sh do.....lots 49		
100 sh Catawissa pf.. 35½	200 sh do..lots.2d 49		
100 sh do..... 35	100 sh do.....b5 49		
100 sh do.....lots 35	100 sh do.....b30 49¼		
100 sh do.....s30. 34¾	600 sh do.....b30 49		
100 sh do.... b10 34½	100 sh Swatara..... 2		
200 sh Sch Nav pf.b30 31	700 sh St Nch Cl is.b30 8¾		
200 sh do..... 29½	700 sh do.is.s30wn 8¾		
100 sh Sch. N..... 23¾	50 sh Ches& Walnut 51½		

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.

Reported by F. T. Watson, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL

100 sh Walnut Is....27½	200 sh Ph& Ch R.... ⅛
100 sh Winslow..... 17½	100 sh Maple Shade.4·44
400 sh Am Gum Pt 2d 1	

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold.....	133	136½
American Silver, ½s and ¼s.....	133	134
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	129	130
Pennsylvania Currency.....	40	50
New York Exchange.....	1-20	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A M.....133½	12 M.....133
11 A M.....133½	1 P. M.....133½

Market dull

The New York *Times* this morning says:—"The banks lost during the week past $2,169,000 of their specie deposits, and about $1,831,000 of their currency deposits, making, together, four millions. The Sub-Treasury Office gained $3,238,000 in specie and $6,320,000 in currency, making nine and half millions. The banks make an addition to their loans since last Monday, probably more than this sum being placed with the United States Treasury Office on 6 ⅌ cent. certificates of deposit, as the last opportunity at this rate of interest. The present rate is only 5 ⅌ cent., but new deposits are already coming into the Treasury Office, at this reduction, to the extent of $200,000 or $300,000 per day."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money among stock houses is held at 6 per cent., and occasional loans are made at 5 per cent. A good deal of capital is locked up in stocks, but the daily wants of the street are small. Commercial paper does not increase in favor, and 7@7½ is had upon fire proof names; good sell at 8@9, and ordinary at 10@15 per cent. The bank statement is not favorable to any decrease in the rates for money, but the reverse.

"The loan bill comes up as the special order on Thursday at Washington, and effectually checks engagements for capital, except from day to day. That the bill will pass substantially as introduced there is little reason to doubt, and still less doubt of the ability of Mr. McCulloch under it to vigorously move towards specie payments."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, February 6.—The demand for Cloverseed has fallen off, and prices are barely maintained. Sales of 200 bushels fair and prime at $7 25@8. Nothing doing in Timothy. We quote at $4@4·50. Flaxseed is in good demand, but there is very little coming forward. Small sales at $2·15.

Quercitron Bark is in steady demand at $32·50 per ton for No. 1; but there is very little here.

There is no improvement to notice in the Flour Market, and prices favor buyers. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase in small lots only at $6·75@7 50 for superfine; and $7·50@8·50 for extras; $8@9 for North western extra family; $9@10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. 200 barrels Rye Flour sold at $5. The market is very poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and inferior is not wanted. Small sales of red at $2@2 25 for fair and choice; $1 50@1 90 for inferior; and $2 25@2 60 for white. Rye is dull at 90c. Corn comes forward slowly, and yellow commands 74c. Oats are dull at 45c Nothing doing in Barley. 2000 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1 40@1·45.

Whisky continues dull, with small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio at $2·24@2·26; and Drudge at $2·23.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—Cotton is dull; sales of 2000 bales at 48c. for middlings. Flour firm; superfine $7@9. Corn active at $1 07½@1 12. The supply of Louisana sugar and molasses is becoming exhausted, and there is but little coming in; fair to prime sugar 14@15½; Mola ses 60@80c. New York checks, ¼@½ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange, 148½. Gold, 139.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Cotton is dull at 48c. for middling. Flour has an advancing tendency for sound, but the unsound qualities are heavy; sales of 8500 barrels at $6 95@8 25 for State, $8 50@10·85 for Ohio, and $6 95@8 40 for Ohio; Southern unchanged, 600 barrels sold; Canada firmer, 350 barrels sold at $8@11 10. Wheat quiet but firm. Corn dull. Beef steady. Pork buoyant, at $30@30·12½ for Mess. Lard buoyant, at 15@17½c. Whisky dull and nominal.

BALTIMORE February 6.—Flour is dull and heavy. Wheat dull. Corn very dull, and white is 3c. lower. Oats firm. Seeds very dull; Clover, $8@8 12½. Provisions steady. Pork firm, with advanced tendency. Whisky dull at $2·25.

—M. Lacroix, the publisher of Proudhon's "Commentary on the Bible," is to be prosecuted by the Government for spreading freethinking tendencies in the country, and it is said that he will be banished from France.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Denunciation of Congress.

From the Tribune.

The XXXIXth Congress has now been two months in session. It has not acted with that energy and decision which the state of our currency, finances, and taxes imperatively requires. Whatever is to be done with regard to these should have been promptly done, so that industry and business might have adjusted themselves to the policy of the Government, instead of being exposed to shipwreck through non-conformity. Men are buying, hiring, renting for the year before us; and any great change hereafter made at this session will bear hardly on thousands. Yet changes must be made. We must get back to solvency forthwith; for an unsound currency is always a grave peril, and may at any moment evoke a whirlwind of commercial disaster. There is no safety but in getting back to a currency at par with specie at the earliest moment. How long it will take to reach this end, is a question; it may take years, as some say, or months only, as we think; but there should be no delay in initiating vigorous, determined efforts to get back to hard-pan so soon as may be. Unavoidable insolvency is a misfortune only; calculated, persistent, purposed insolvency, is at once a blunder, a peril, and a crime.

But Congress is not assailed for its *laches* with regard to the currency, but for its earnest endeavors to render the freedom of four millions just released from life-long bondage substantial and abiding—not for its disregard of the public faith, but for its devotion thereto. For years, the champions of slavery have been warning us that the liberation of the slaves would result in their extermination—that they would be far worse off in freedom than in bondage—that they would be ground to powder under the heel of "the superior race," if they should ever be deprives of the protection afforded them by the interest and affection of their masters. And there are many facts occurring at the South which prove these admonitions not wholly idle. Leave the blacks of the South to such protection as the ruling caste is disposed to accord them, and as is evinced in the burning of their school-houses, in the legislative denial of their right to testify in courts, and in conspiracies to refuse them the privilege of buying of renting lands, and they may very possibly be brought to regret that they were ever guided "out of the house of bondage."

Mr. Trumbull's two bills—to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to protect all the American people in their natural civil rights—are notoriously demanded by and adapted to our existing state of facts. If the laws and usages of the Southern States were just and equal, they would be superfluous. They are needed simply because at the South a black man, solely *because* he is black, is denied the common rights of human beings—is treated as having no rights that whites are bound to respect. The laws of the South, and still more the dominant opinion and spirit of the South, treat the blacks as brutes rather than men. All this will pass away; but, meantime, a good many of the humbler race will be starved or lashed to death, unless Congress shall protect them. This, and nothing more, is what Mr. Trumbull's bills aim to do—what they seem admirably calculated to do; and Congress is not merely justified in passing them—it could not fail to do so without a gross and cruel violation of public faith.

Now, look again at the Constitutional Amendment, which has passed the House, and which we trust will soon pass the Senate, and see what it provides:—

"Article —. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed: provided, that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State, on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation."

—What is *wrong* in this article? What is harsh, proscriptive, or oppressive? South Carolina sees fit to say, "Negroes have no right to form a portion of our body politic; we will not educate their children; nor seek to qualify them for a beneficent exercise of the right of suffrage; nor let them vote." "Very well, then," says Congress, "your blacks shall count at your own estimate of their capacities in making up your basis of representation in Congress; and so with those of every State." If this is not fair and equal, what could be? Is it not monstrous to insist that they shall have no voice in public affairs, yet that those who stifle that voice, and insist that it is unfit to be heard, shall enjoy double power on their account—four millions of blacks affording the basis whereon blacks are to be kept dumb and fettered evermore?

If there ever was a proposition truly conservative, we claim that character for this amendment. It leaves the right of suffrage to be regulated by the States; but it supplies them with the strongest motives for regulating it wisely, justly, humanely. It puts the rights of every race or caste under the guardianship of a force as potent and pervasive as gravitation. It can be denounced and abused: but who has seen an *attempt* to prove it unfair or unjust?

And yet the daily press of this city almost unanimously assails Congress as though it were a gathering of lunatics or fiends, and compares the leading members with those demagogues whose names are blackened with the execration of history. Our sham neutrals are all at the head of the hunt, vieing with the *Daily News* in the fierceness of their diatribes. Never before was a Congress so villified; and hardly ever was one which had so little deserved it.

The impulse to these senseless invectives is largely supplied by our importing interest, which sees no prospect of breaking down the protective features of our Tariff, unless the Unionist party can be overwhelmed by an introduction of the ex-Rebels into Congress in the greatest possible force, joined with a Copperhead revival at the North which shall bring the affiliated factions into power. Then the Tariff must be recast to suit the interests of foreign rivalry to our mines and factories, and heaps of money coined by the importers prior to the grand smash certain to follow. But the coalition has not yet triumphed.

Affairs in the South—The Adjustment of Matters between Employers and the Employed.

From the Times.

To justify their continued warfare upon the South, the radicals find it necessary to allege the existence of a hostile, unmanageable spirit among the people lately in rebellion, and of a disposition to bear unjustly and even cruelly upon the colored population. Both allegations are essential to the radical programme. Let it be once admitted that throughout the South a sincere acceptance of Federal authority prevails, and that a genuine determination exists to work well under the altered circumstances of the war, and the pains and penalties which the agitators propose would not admit of defense from their or any other standpoint. So also it must be understood that the negroes are improperly treated by those who were recently their owners—that neither local law nor local feeling renders it possible for the negroes to hope for fair play—or various measures already before Congress, or soon to be there, would on the instant become odious.

There is, then, a necessity for watching sedulously and analyzing carefully the evidence which from time to time finds its way into print. In the judgment of ordinary people, the policy of the Executive probably affords conclusive testimony. With regard to the general prevalence of loyalty, certainly this should be sufficient. At every stage of his course the President has evinced his anxiety to secure all reasonable guarantees. He has taken nothing for granted. In every instance he has exacted pledges of good faith and good intentions on the part of the people. More familiar than most men with the dangerous spots in the organization of Southern politics and Southern society, before and during the Rebellion, he has been careful to advise the adoption of measures calculated to assure the country that henceforward there need be little anxiety with regard to the relations of Southern State governments to the Union.

And the promptitude with which these measures were acceded to by the South—the desire manifested in the majority of instances to acquiesce in suggestions designed to establish cordial relations between the two sections—the enactment of legal provisions to which the strongest repugnance might have been anticipated—are considerations by which the President has, confessedly, been greatly influenced, and which should properly sway the opinions of the Union party. For the presumption is that in each case the President based his proceedings upon information derived from officials whose loyalty and fitness could not be impugned. No better facilities for obtaining facts could be had than those afforded by the Provisional Governments, whose administrators had no motive to paint in inappropriate colors the position and purposes of the communities by which they were respectively surrounded. Of course a certain class of radicals would have preferred the selection of Provisional Governors from the list of expectant military heroes who, during the war, won renown everywhere but on the battle-field.

But the country, which has little faith in the shoulder-straps which judiciously keep beyond the range of bullets, was, we apprehend, entirely satisfied with the choice of civilians to superintend the provisional administration of State affairs. And as every one of these not only possessed an intimate knowledge of popular feeling in his own State, but possessed a reputation for attachment to the Union which, though often assailed, never was tarnished, we may assume that he formed the best possible medium for conveying to the President correct impressions as the foundation of subsequent Executive action.

Assailing the policy of the President, however, the more ultra of the radicals have called in question the accuracy of the information upon which he relied for guidance. To this end Congress is favored almost every alternate day with passages from the letters of unknown irresponsible parties, whose averments are in some manner made uniformly to tally with the views of those who believe in the subjugation of the Southern whites and the divine right of the Southern blacks to power and pre-eminence. It is of no avail that for every one of these anonymous writers counter-statements may be had from Southern citizens of known repute. The latter are of little avail as against the one great hobby. Newspaper correspondents, too, are paraded as witnesses before whom President Johnson and his Provisional Governors cannot stand.

It matters not that for every aspersion cast upon the South by emissaries sent there in the interest of the agitators, a vindication of the South may be had from letters published in other journals, from the pens of acknowledged character and intelligence. The practice is to ignore the vast mass of published correspondence, tending to show the gradual but apparently genuine adaptation of the Southern people to the new order of things, and the growth of proper industrial relations between the whites and the blacks. Thus the evidence afforded in our own columns by writers whose every letter indicates extensive observation, familiarity with facts, and a power of discriminating between the pretended and the true, goes for nothing in the radical mind, as compared with scraps culled from nameless sheets, conducted by parties intent upon nothing but the promotion of the disorganizing policy.

But General Grant—should he not be accepted as a creditable witness? May we not rely upon the conclusions arrived at by one whose career has been distinguished by devotion to the Union, and against whom none has yet ventured to prefer the charge of partisanship? May we not trust to his determination to perfect the work of extinguishing the Rebellion, and to take care that the restoration of the Union shall be so thorough as to be enduring? Surely, if any man is entitled to be heard respectfully, and as an authority upon matters coming under his professional observation, it is General Grant. And what he says upon the subject the country knows. In his judgment, the work of the war is virtually ended. The South, as he sees it, accepts the situation, and gives satisfactory indications of renewed loyalty. He regards the authority of the Union as re-established there, and the suggestions he offers for utilizing the small remainder of the military force in connection with the business of the Freedmen's Bureau, proves that in his judgment the one-sidedness of the Northern negro worshipper is the most formidable obstacle to the adjustment of difficulties between the two races.

What do the radicals say in reply to General Grant? It were too much to expect of them the adoption of his version of facts, or the abandonment of their crusade in conformity with his opinions. A counter-witness is needed, and they have him on hand. Mr. Carl Schurz is the man; by courtesy, General Schurz. Take him as an authority, and we must consider the campaigns of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas failures, so far as the restoration of the Union is concerned.

Does anybody doubt the difference in the degrees of authority which the country attaches to the declarations of opinions of these two witnesses? Is it pretended that Carl Schurz is a closer observer, a clearer thinker, a more impartial judge, a better patriot, than General Grant? Is it alleged that Carl Schurz is a more vigilant guardian of the process of restoration, on constitutional principles, than General Grant? On the contrary, is not the conviction all but universal that while Grant is a patriot Schurz is a mere partisan?—that while Grant, happily independent of parties, desires nothing more than the reassertion of Union authority over the South and the quickest possible acceptance by the South of the logical sequences of the war, Schurz is the mouthpiece of those who would reduce the Southern States to the condition of conqured provinces?

It is further noticeable that while several of the partisan, non-fighting, bomb-proof heroes of the war insist upon the desperate state of affairs in the South, every real hero who has yet been heard from substantially agrees with the conclusions of General Grant, and indirectly but decidedly exhibits the success of the President's policy.

General Sherman is one of our latest witnesses. His report of affairs in the department of Arkansas, communicated to the Senate on Friday, embodies representations which should have the careful attention of every conservative in and out of Congress. "So far as my observation goes," writes the gallant soldier, "there is perfect satisfaction felt by all classes of people, except on the part of a very few, who are looking to future combinations involving the local and unimportant State offices." And what of the radical stories concerning the treatment of negroes? General Sherman shall answer:—"The negroes in Arkansas can all find profitable and lucrative employment, and are protected in all their rights and property by the civil authorities. I met no one citizen or soldier who questioned or doubted that their freedom was as well assured in Arkansas as in Ohio." Could more in the meantime be desired? Is it not enough that the negro so recently a slave is now protected in his freedom, offered opportunities to labor on his own account, and assured of proper privileges in civil courts? Or is equality to give place to negro superiority, in accordance with the idea that the negro troops put down the Rebellion, and so put to shame the legions of white soldiers to whom the fictions of history have hitherto awarded praise?

The informal testimony of another witness we printed yesterday. We refer to two orders addressed to the colored people of Mississippi by Colonel Thomas, the officer charged with the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State. Both of these documents refer to contracts for labor during the present year, and are valuable because showing that any suffering of the negroes in Mississippi arises from their aversion to systematic labor. Colonel Thomas points out the duty of the white employers in the premises, and urges upon them the expediency of educating the freedman up to the standard of usefulness as a citizen. On the other hand, he reminds the freedmen of the necessity of laboring for themselves, instead of relying upon the bounty of the National Government. "I often hear," he says, "that you are crowding into towns, refuse to hire out, and are waiting to see what the Government will do for you." He tells them, moreover:—"I know you can get good wages, with considerate employers, who will treat you well and pay for all you do." And he counsels them to enter into contracts to work for their living, obey the laws, pay no attention to mischief-makers, and rely upon the Freedman's Bureau for protection only so long as they are deserving of it.

The inferences suggested by these orders are very plain. Evidently, the obstacle to improvement in the condition of the freedman in Mississippi is his own aversion to steady employment. And this aversion as evidently proceeds from misconceptions conveyed by emissaries of Northern agitators.

But what will now be said of Colonel Thomas? Gentlemen of the Fred. Douglass stripe will forthwith denounce him as the enemy of the colored race. We know how malignantly and persistently President Johnson has been abused for having suggested to discharged negro troops the necessity of working steadily, and so proving themselves worthy of recognition as citizens. That advice has been held to be an outrage upon the negro's right to do nothing, and we suppose is one of the counts of the indictment under which Andrew Johnson is to be tried as a "traitor," "tyrant," and "usurper." Is it probable that Colonel Thomas will fare better? We expect to hear him denounced in Congress within a week, and a call made for his head by outside demagogues.

Whatever fate befall the author of these orders, the lesson they convey will not be lost upon the country. They show how difficulties on the labor question originate, and where the responsibility for suffering belongs. And they furnish a rebuke to those in Congress who, under the pretense of protecting the freedmen, are encouraging them in idleness, and laying the foundation of difficulties from which they will be the greatest sufferers.

The Troubles of England, France, and Spain—Retribution Comes at Last.

From the Herald.

France, England, and Spain conspired against the United States when this country was in the throes of civil war. Our national existence as one power was seriously imperilled, republican institutions were undergoing the severest trial, and that grand destiny which we believed Providence had promised to us seemed as if it were about to be cut short. In this, the darkest hour of our history, the three powers named combined to give us an unfriendly kick in the dark, with a view of completing our ruin and cutting short our glorious career. The successful example of republican institutions on this continent was a standing reproach to monarchy, aristocracy, oligarchy, and class government in the Old World. The oppressed people there began to cast their eyes across the Atlantic and compare this free government and great and happy land with their own countries. The comparison could have no other effect than to make them dissatisfied and to long for a change in their own institutions and condition. Their rulers had the sagacity to see this, and feared the consequences to themselves.

These monarchs and privileged classes, doubtless, would have taken steps before to have clipped the wings of the soaring eagle of republican America had they dared to do so, or would have found a pretext, but they were not able. When, however, we were plunged in civil war they believed their opportunity had come, and they were not slow to take advantage of it. We do not know yet, and may never know, what were the terms of this secret alliance or understanding among the European powers, or how many of them entered into it. Some, it is probable, as Russia, and some of the smaller States, who had nothing to fear from the growth of the republic, and who had always been friendly to us, were not parties to the hostile combination. But we know, from the acts of England, France, and Spain, that they proceeded in accord with each other in the general policy laid down or understood.

England hastily recognized the Rebels as belligerents, giving an example for other powers to follow, and cheerfully consented to the spoliation and destruction of our sister American republics, thus aiming a blow at republican government over the entire continent. France, or rather the Emperor Napoleon—for we make a distinction between him and the French people—undertook to blot out the republic of Mexico and to erect a monarchy on its ruins. Spain combined with him at first in this great national outrage, and finally took upon herself a separate role in attacking the other republics of America. These were the parts which each of the three powers to this most unholy alliance, conspiracy, or combination took, and in which two at least have not yet ceased acting. True, they disagreed about the spoils soon after they commenced to carry out the programme, one trying to overreach the other, but each continued to be moved by the same spirit of hostility to the United States and to republican institutions on the American continent.

Now they are suffering the fate of all who follow blind ambition and ignore the principles of right and justice. Influenced by their own passions and selfish policy, regardless of the well-being of the masses of mankind, these monarchical and aristocratic rulers listened to false prophets and believed a lie. They were told that the great republic was broken up, never to be restored, and they believed it. But it was not written so in the book of fate, which was closed to their eyes. The republic is preserved, and is stronger and mightier than ever. The ripple which a few agitating fanatics make in our domestic political affairs will be calmed down soon, and we shall become more firmly united than heretofore. Our destiny, so far from being circumscribed or arrested by the events of the last few years, is enlarged. We have loomed up to be the first power of the world. On the other hand, those who combined against us are full of trouble. The thorn is in their side. Retribution has followed them.

England is sorely disturbed both in the United Kingdom and in her colonies by Fenianism. A rebel apparition haunts her slumbers now. A widespread organization which was sneered at a few months ago turns out not to be so contemptible, and no one can tell how serious it may become. There are, too, other latent causes of trouble both in Canada and Australia. The financial condition of the kingdom also is evidently in a very deranged condition. Then there is the difficulty with this country about the Anglo-Rebel claims hanging over her.

With regard to France, the very measures the Emperor Napoleon took to check the United States and to increase his power in America have proved his greatest trouble. The fruit has turned to ashes in his mouth. He has become aware that he cannot remain in Mexico, and that his experiment of erecting an empire and making an emperor is a failure. He does not know how to get out of the dilemma without disgrace. The loss of his prestige for sagacity and statesmanship might materially weaken his hold upon the French people and his power in Europe, to say nothing of the cost of his effort to manufacture imperialism. All this may strengthen greatly the opposition, which begins to show vitality, and, amid the revolutionary elements that are fermenting in Europe, might endanger his dynasty. The retributive hand of Justice is raised over his head, and makes him feel very uneasy about this Mexican business. Undoubtedly he wishes he had not touched it.

As to poor Spain, her quixotic part of the European intervention with America is proving equally disastrous. She came out of the St. Domingo affair, as well as out of the Mexican, in a humiliating manner. Her attack upon the republics of South America is involving her in the greatest difficulty. The prospect is that she will be compelled to succumb in the struggle. Under any circumstances she cannot come out with credit. At home the whole kingdom is in a ferment of revolution. The dynasty of Isabella itself hangs upon a slender thread. Thus, we see, the avenging Nemesis pursues also this other monarchical conspirator against republican liberty. The United States is not only a great republic in itself, but is the representative of republican ideas and of freedom for the people of all nations, and any assault upon our Government, openly or insidiously, must recoil upon the assailants; for the people everywhere are our friends, if the crowned heads and privileged classes are not.

The Pacific Railroad—Political and Material Development of the West.

From the World.

The marvellous mineral wealth of the Rocky Mountains, especially in the two precious metals which have always been the darling objects of human cupidity, renders the speedy completion of the Pacific Railroad an enterprise of the first magnitude.

The through traffic on so long a line as that between the Pacific and the Mississippi could never pay the expenses of the road. But the mining industry of the mountain regions will immediately furnish a vast amount of way business; and the rapid development of the mines consequent on the completion of the road will stimulate agriculture all along the route by furnishing a market for its products. Colorado is richer in the precious metals than California; and the only reason why it has not filled up as rapidly with inhabitants as California did in 1848, is because it is not so easily accessible. The close of the war, and the release of so many young men who have enlarged their horizon of thought by traversing immense distances, and whose military life has filled them with the spirit of adventure, will cause the tide of emigration to set powerfully towards those tempting regions. It is fortunate for the country that, at the close of so great a war, this magnificent field of enterprise is newly opened, to drain off the restless spirits who might otherwise disturb the peace of society. Inured to hardship, adventure, and locomotion, to inhale the open air, and gaze at wide prospects, they will find their old occupations insufferably tame and irksome, and will naturally swarm to the mineral regions of the West. They will there find scope for the courage, as well as the hardiness of soldiers. The remnants of the Indian tribes are scattered through these regions, and with advancing civilization pressing against them, both East and West, they will be likely to make a desperate effort to save their race from extinction.

So great are the attractions of that part of the country, that, in spite of long and lonely wagon roads, the traffic thither is already amazing. The following interesting statements are taken from the recent message of Governor Cummings, of Colorado:—

Probably no data could be collected which would show accurately the immense amount of traffic between the East and the West, but I present here a few facts which will suggest the extent and importance of it.

I am informed that the keeper of a toll-bridge on the Santa Fe road, which traverses Southern Colorado for a distance of about 200 miles, kept a register of the number of men, wagons, and animals engaged in the transportation of freight on the road, for the six months ending November 20, 1865, and reports as follows:—

Number of men employed	5 197
Number of animals employed	45,850
Pounds of freight carried	26,128,000

From the single house of the Overland Despatch Company alone was shipped, from Atchison to Denver City, during the seven months ending December 1, 1865, 3 076,000 pounds, and through Colorado to Salt Lake the additional amount of 2 871 000 pounds. Besides this a very large amount of freight has been shipped by other forwarding houses, from Atchison, St. Joseph, Omaha Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and Independence, so that it is estimated with railroad transportation it would require forty cars per day to move the amount of freight that would be required to supply the present demand.

But what is much more remarkable than all this is the statement to be found in the report of J. T. Herrick, the engineer appointed to survey the route for a railroad from Golden City, at the entrance to the mountains, to Black Hawk, the centre of one of the mining districts, a distance of less than twenty-five miles. He states that upon inquiry of the merchants of Central, Nevada, and Black Hawk cities, he ascertained that the amount paid by them for freight during the last year, principally in the summer and autumn, for supplies taken over this short distance, was over six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and this sum does not include anything paid for machinery or supplies forwarded directly to the mining companies, which would probably be not less than two hundred thousand dollars in addition to the former sum. If these facts were not verified, they would appear incredible.

By comparing the number of men with the number of animals, it will be seen that each man must drive either two teams of from four to six mules each, or single teams of eight or ten. By comparing the men with the freight, we find that the average is 5000 pounds, or two and a half tons, to each driver. Of these teams thus loaded, making allowance for night stoppages and detentions by stormy weather, there must have been something like three (or, if each driver had two, six) teams an hour passing the toll-bridge; which would keep the whole route dotted with teams at distances of less than a mile apart. And this on one only of the two great routes.

It is obvious, from these statements, that the Pacific Railroad will do a large business from the moment of its completion, and that the rapid development of the country caused by it will, in a few years, overwhelm it with an unmanageable traffic.

The speedy settlement of that vast region, embracing ten Territories, soon to become States, will have a great influence on the distribution of political power in this country. Owing to the peculiarity of our Federal institutions, the transfer of political influence will very much outrun the Western flow of population. Most of those Territories will be admitted into the Union as States before they have as many inhabitants as entitle one of the older States to an additional representative. But from the moment any one of them becomes a State, its weight in the higher branch of Congress is equal to that of the most populous member of the Union. Those ten new States will add twenty members to the Senate before they have population enough to make any perceptible difference in the House of Representatives. They will probably hold the balance of power in the Senate before the passions which now agitate the country have spent their force. In what direction their influence will be exerted is a question of great interest.

To estimate the political tendencies of that great region, we must take into account both the probable character of its settlers and the local influences by which they will be surrounded. The best part of its early settlers will be furnished by the disbanded armies of the two hostile sections. Those who enlisted, on either side, embraced all the young men of enterprise; all that class to whom the ordinary routine of tranquil pursuits seemed tame; all who were full of energetic impulse, restless ambition, and the love of excitement, hazard, and adventure. Their military experience has increased their natural restlessness, and they can never settle down with content in the dull round of their old pursuits, especially when such a tempting field is opened before them as is presented in those magnificent mountain States, abounding in sublime scenery and mineral wealth. More settlers, in proportion, will go thither from the South than from the North, both because their homes have been blasted by the desolation of war, and because the elevation of the negroes to the rights of freemen will incite the poorer classes of the South to escape a fancied degradation.

But when the soldiers of the two disbanded armies meet and intermingle in the virgin territories of the West, they will be better friends than if they had never confronted each other in deadly conflict. Neither side has any reason to be ashamed of its soldiership; and men of tested bravery seldom fail in mutual respect. This is one reason why the political influence of those new States will be favorable to conciliation.

Another reason will grow out of their close proximity to the doomed Indian tribes. As respects the diversity of human races, the predominant feeling in those new States will not be that all men of all colors are equal, but that barbarism and savagery must give way to the higher claims of civilization; and that the inferior human races must yield to the superior. This feeling, which will be inspired by their local circumstances, is doubtless in pursuance of the design of the Author of nature. During the long geological cycles while the earth was being prepared for the habitation of the superior animals, it was tenanted by fauna which gradually became extinct at the opening of a new epoch. Just in the same way, while navigation, discovery, and the arts necessary to rapid colonization were being perfected, the greater part of the earth's surface has been given up to interior tribes, which must recede and disappear before the advance of civilization. In one or two centuries, the last relics of the aboriginal tribes will have vanished from this continent, which will be peopled with inhabitants from various European stocks.

The human race is so prolific, the procreative instinct has so much energy, that the best stocks, should they multiply without check, would overrun the world and outstrip its capacity to support its inhabitants. It is better, now that the world is ripening for it, that the earth should be tenanted by the superior and progressive races. Whether this be true or false philosophy, the people of the Rocky Mountain States are pretty certain to act upon it; and they will accordingly, as a community, have no sympathy with the mawkish philanthropy which exalts the interests of the Southern negroes into equal competition with those of the white race.

The people of the Mountain States, from the immense distances they must traverse to get there, from the enlargement of ideas and imagination incident to the habit of looking out upon the two great oceans in following the channels through which their productions will find a market, and from the wide areas from which their original population is gathered, will be exempt from the illiberal narrowness which gave birth to the late terrible contest. That contest was the culmination of a long conflict between Massachusetts and South Carolina ideas. Each of those States is inhabited by a white population which is almost homogeneous. In Massachusetts the sameness of race and general equality of conditions fostered the doctrine of perfect human equality; while in South Carolina the presence of an inferior race led the people to regard this doctrine as absurd; and in both States a population living for nearly two centuries on the same confined patch of territory, a majority of whom had never been a hundred miles from home, naturally measured the world by their own petty standard. The people of the mountain States will naturally hold all such narrowness in contempt. They will have the enlargement of view and liberality of sentiment which befit the people of a vast and magnificent country, whose diversity of soil, climate, productions, and local circumstances create a corresponding diversity of interests, which no one Government is competent to care for in detail; and yet have great general interests requiring central regulation. Their mining interests, for example, require a set of regulations to which it would be absurd to apply the general principles relating to real estate in older communities; and those people will be quick to appreciate the advantages of local control over local affairs, while setting a due value on the common protection afforded by the common Government. We therefore conclude that the growing Western influence in our politics will be salutary and beneficent.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELLER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
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A large invoice of Ladies' and Gents' Watches of the best makers; and

FINE CORAL SETS,

To which the attention of those about purchasing is invited. Just received by

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
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CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
5 22 lyrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth1yrp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 1y No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 30 1y Solid Silver-ware.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALES,
Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.
A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,
8 21mth6m4p PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE,
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET
Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.
$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, it we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
1 1 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE
At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTY-THREE *hours exposed to intense heat*, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes.
(Signed) "W. H. CHAFEE."

A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(Masonic Hall), Phila.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles.
Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 20 1m

ANOTHER TEST
OF
HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY!

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.
J. P. BALTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
1 1 No. 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 12

JAPANESE TEA.
EXTRA FIN DU JAPON,
THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED,
Put up originally for the French Market.
For sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
1 13 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

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MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

BROWN & MAGEE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS,
VALISES
BAGS
RETICULES,
And all styles of goods suitable for
Travellers and Excursionists.
A large stock of
MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS
AND RETICULES,
FOR GENTS AND LADIES,
Of our own Manufacture, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.,
No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.
Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand. 11 1 3m

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

BOARD OF TRADE.—The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening. Mr. S. C. Morton was called to the chair, and Mr. Thornton Brown appointed secretary. The annual report of the secretary of the Board was then read. The industry of Pennsylvania has been, on the whole, very bountifully rewarded during the past twelve months.

In coal, although one of the anthracite fields, in consequence of a protracted strike on the part of the miners, has fallen some half million tons short of its expected yield, the production of the State, of all kinds, has reached an excess of 1,304,331 tons of 2000 lbs. over that of the previous year. The figures are 14,002,723 tons against 12,698,412 in 1864, worth fully seven dollars per ton within the limits of the State, or, fairly estimated, it has distributed through the various branches of industry engaged in its utilization fully $98,019,061.

For the first time since petroleum became an article of commerce, we can, through returns made to the Internal Revenue Bureau, estimate, with as much accuracy as the subject is capable of, the gross product of the wells, without trespassing upon the domain of speculation. The product returned for May and June was 329,545 barrels, or at the rate of 114,272 barrels per month. From July to November, inclusive, 809,936 barrels, or at the rate of 161,947 barrels per month. This addition is doubtless owing to the development of the Pithole region. Making for the year 1,943,364 barrels of 45 gallons, or 87,450,280 gallons, worth 35 cents per gallon, $30,687,797.

The production of pig iron, which up to the publication of our last report was fully up to 50,000 tons per month, has not quite maintained that rate, owing to the high cost of coal and the uncertainty as to future prices, caused by the cessation of active war. Some furnaces were entirely closed for a time, and others curtailed their operations. The total production, estimating the twelfth month at the rate of the preceding eleven, has been 559,870 tons, worth, according to the same principle applied above to coal, $50 per ton, or $27,993,500, if the manufacture had stopped at that point.

Aggregating the three articles, we have for them in their rudest forms:—

Coal	$98,019,061
Petroleum	30,697,797
Pig iron	27,993,500
Total	$156,607,358

But of the pig iron full five-eighths has been, in the forges and rolling mills and bloomeries of Pennsylvania, advanced to a grade worth at least $80 per ton, or $30 per ton on 350,000 tons, added value, $10,500,000. Of petroleum refined, 12,177,622 gallons entering into domestic consumption has been refined in Pennsylvania, without taking account of that which has been taken for export, which can readily be distinguished from that refined in other States; the value added is fully 35 cents per gallon on the quantity refined, or $4,262,167. The total of the three products is $171,369,525.

Mr. George N. Allen offered a resolution that the officers of the Board be instructed to prepare and send to the Legislature a petition that the legal rate of interest be fixed at seven per cent., because that is not more than an adequate hire for money. The resolution was adopted, and a committee of five was appointed to proceed to Harrisburg.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President—John Welsh.

Vice-Presidents—David S. Brown, Samuel V. Merrick, James C. Hand.

Secretary—Benjamin Marshall.

Treasurer—Richard Wood.

Executive Council—Joseph C. Grubb, Edmund A. Souder, George L. Buzby, Samuel E. Stokes, George N. Tatham, James R. Campbell, Andrew Wheeler, Edward Y. Townsend, Thornton Brown, Edward Lafourcade, D. C. McCammon, J. Price Wetherill, Washington Butcher, John Sparhawk, Frederick Fraley, George Morrison Coates, T. Morris Perot, David Faust, Alfred D. Jessup, Morris Patterson, James Dougherty.

CLOSE OF THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—The tournament for the championship of this State was brought to a close last evening, Concert Hall being filled to overflowing. In the afternoon Mr. Palmer, in a match game with Mr. Bruce, was victorious by 33 points, his average being 6·14. The evening's exercises were opened with a trial of skill between Mr. Carme and the former champion of Pennsylvania, Estephe, the game being for 300 points, carom. Mr. Carme was the victor by 260 points, having made a single run of 234. After they had concluded, the contest which was to decide who should be the possessor of the elegant gold-mounted cue began, Messrs. Ryall and Plunkett being the contestants. They commenced playing at nine o'clock: at fifteen minutes past the score stood for Ryall, 308; Plunkett, 231; at half-past nine, 416 to 406; at ten o'clock, Ryall, 418; Plunkett, 659; at eleven, Ryall, 700; Plunkett, 921; at twenty minutes past eleven, when the game was closed, Plunkett, 1030; Ryall, 816—Mr. Plunkett winning by 184 points—his highest runs being 251 and 92; average, 16·24. Mr. Ryall's best, 126 and 103.

THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held yesterday, Strickland Kneass in the chair.

Petitions for sewers on the following streets were read and granted:—

On Front street, between Thompson and Girard avenue; Brighton street, between Fifteenth and Broad; Barclay street, between Fifteenth and Broad; Twenty-second street, between Sansom and Locust; Sixth street, between Indiana and Clearfield; Market street, between Fortieth and Forty-first.

The committee on drainage at Front and Reed streets recommend the construction of a three feet sewer upon Front street northward to Federal street, and on Front and Dickerson streets to Second street.

THE FENIANS—Doctor Roberts, formerly of the Irish Brigade, addressed a large meeting of Fenians last evening, at the Hall, Twelfth and Chesnut streets. The speaker gave an encouraging account of the Fenian movement, both in America and Ireland, and predicted the success of the struggle for Irish independence. Scores of the best officers of the Army of the Potomac were now in Ireland, ready to lead 350,000 of as brave soldiers as ever shouldered a musket. He referred to the condition of the British army, ridiculing its organization, and asserting that it was no longer reliable as a means of carrying out the purposes of the English Government. The speaker was frequently applauded.

FIRES LAST EVENING.—The roof of a dwelling No. 1132 Callowhill street, occupied by Bernard Spatz, was badly damaged by fire about half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Last evening, about half-past seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the hat manufactory of Mr. J. Cohen, No. 41 North Third street. The building in which the fire occurred is occupied on the first floor by Merritt & Hunter, wholesale drug gists. Their stock was considerably damaged by water. The flames were confined to the second and third floors, which were used by Mr. Cohen. His stock was badly injured by fire and water.

A BATCH OF ACCIDENTS.—The following cases were admitted into the Hospital yesterday:—George Hunt, of Georgetown, D. C., a sailor employed on board the steamer *Mayflower*, lying at Market street wharf, received injuries in the head, caused by falling into the hold of the said vessel. James Gallagher, residing at No. 22 Race Street, fractured his leg by falling from a dray which he was driving. James Lee, aged sixty years, residing in Molires avenue, near Thirteenth and Willow streets, fell upon the ice, and broke his right leg below the knee.

MISSING MAN.—Robert Smith left his brother's house, on Delaware avenue, below Chesnut street, on Friday evening last, about 8 o'clock P. M., in a leaking boat for Smith's Island, where he resides, and has not been heard from since. His brothers made a search for him along the river front yesterday in a tug boat, but found no traces of him or his boat.

INFURIATED STEER.—A steer made his appearance at large in the northern part of the city yesterday afternoon, and dashed up Diamond street and turned up Fourth street at the top of his speed. In his wild career a small boy was knocked down and injured about the head. One of the ears of the child was lacerated by the hoof of the animal. The steer, after gaining the more open part of the suburbs, came to a halt.

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The regular examination for the admission of pupils from the different grammar schools into the Girls' High and Normal School commenced yesterday morning. There were one hundred and twenty-five applicants in attendance. Of this number there will be one hundred admitted. The branches examined yesterday were Etymology and Constitution.

NEW RECTOR.—On Sunday next the Rev. R. Heber Newton will enter upon his duties as Rector of St. Paul's P. E. Church, Third street, below Walnut, recently in charge of Rev. Kingston Goddard, D. D. The call to officiate was extended by the vestry. Mr. Newton is a son of the Rev. Richard Newton, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany.

THE ALMSHOUSE POPULATION.—The Agent of the House has reported the following as the census of the house for the week ending Saturday last:—Number in the house, 3541; same time last year, 3021; increase, 520; admitted within the last two weeks, 226; births, 9; deaths, 32; discharged, 82; eloped, 31; indentured, 3.

COMMERCE OF THE PLAINS.

Colossal Figures of Freight Shipments in 1865—Destruction of the Freight—Capital Invested in Freighting—Overland Stage Routes.

From the Atchison Champion.

THE COMMERCE OF THE PLAINS, S. C.

The number of freighters engaged in transporting goods during the past year was greater than in any previous season, although, of course, the old firms did the larger part of the business First on the list of heavy shippers is the mammoth Butterfield Overland Despatch Company, whose business connections, extending to nearly every large city on the continent, are well defined and influential.

The total amount of goods shipped by these freighters during the season was 21,531,830 pounds of assorted merchandise, requiring for its shipment 4917 wagons, 5256 men, 7164 mules, 27,685 oxen, and 100 horses.

Of this amount of goods 7,102,000 pounds was shipped to Denver, Colorado; 4,950,667 pounds to Central City and Black Hawk, Colorado; 2,715,282 to Salt Lake City, Utah; 1,482,123 to Santa Fe, New Mexico; 889,000 to Julesburg, Colorado; 600,000 to Fort Laramie, N. T.; 712,000 to Fort Riley, Kansas; 759,000 to Camp Collins; 303,500 to Fort Union, New Mexico; 412,009 to Virginia City, N. T; 197,648 to Montana; 162,310 to different points in Nevada; 46,000 to Fort Kearney, N. T.; and 1,200,000 to different points in Western Kansas, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho.

The capital invested in this great commerce is enormous. Oxen, mules, and wagons have commanded unusually high prices during the past year. The cost of the wagons employed would average $306 apiece; mules $290; oxen $160 per yoke; harness $90 for each six pieces. The time occupied by each train in loading and making the trip through and back, will average three months, and the wages of the men employed $50 per month. To sum up the total capital invested this season would be about as follows:—

The total value of 4917 wagons, averaging $269 each, would be	$1,475,100
Value of 7164 mules, averaged at $400 per span, would be	1,432,800
Value of 27,685 oxen, worth $160 per yoke, would be	2,214,800
Harness for 7164 mules, worth $90 for each six, would be	107,459
Wages of 5256 men, at $50 per month, averaging three months each trip	788,300
Estimated cost of provisions for employes	200 000
Estimated cost of ox-yokes, chains, etc	40 000
Showing a total capital invested of	$6,268,560

THE OVERLAND STAGE LINE,

the longest stage route in the world, forms another great feature in the business of Atchison. Its coaches leave here daily for Denver and Central City, Colorado, 653 miles; Great Salt Lake City, Utah, 1255; and Placerville, California, 1913 miles. From Salt Lake a branch line runs northward, traversing Northern Utah, Idaho and Montana Territories, reaching Bannock and Virginia cities. Another branch, 856 miles long, runs northwest via Boise City, Idaho, to the Dalles Falls of the Columbia, the head of navigation on the river from the ocean. Between this city and Salt Lake the company has 450 men, 1250 horses, and 180 coaches in its employ, while on all of its connections there are 835 men, 356 coaches and express wagons, and 8530 horses and mules. The fare through from Atchison to Placerville is $200. Railroad fare from New York to Atchison is $41, and from Placerville to San Francisco $10; thus making the fare through from New York city to San Francisco $251. The stations on the route are about thirteen miles apart, and meals average sixty cents. Passengers are allowed twenty-five pounds of baggage free. The coaches make the trip through from Atchison to Denver in four to six days; to Salt Lake in about eleven or twelve days, and to Placerville, California, in from seventeen to twenty days. Telegraph stations are established all along the line. The coaches carry the great overland mails, and are all new and commodious.

From Hugo Richards, Esq., the gentlemanly agent of the line in this city, we have obtained the above items. Mr. Richards also informs us that during the past year the coaches carried 2097 passengers West, and brought 2281 from the West, making a total of 4288. The aggregate price of passage was $190, and the total amount received from this source $814,720. The coaches during the year also brought in $2,400,000 in specie, and carried 46 000 pounds of express freight. The coaches of this line run over the North Platte route.

THE B. O. D. COACHES.

The Butterfield Overland Despatch Company has recently established a daily line of coaches from this city to Denver and Central City, and since the new line has gone into operation it has been doing a fine business. It is not, however, fully organized, but the proprietors are bending every energy to the work, and hope by spring to have it perfect. Their coaches are all new, light, and commodious. They have selected the Smoky Hill as their route.

A COMPARISON WITH FORMER YEARS.

The statement of the business done this year shows a very gratifying increase over that of any previous season. The trade has grown and is growing with wonderful rapidity. We find in our files statements of the business during the years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1863, and 1864, as follows:—

	Wagons.	Men.	Mules.	Oxen.	Lbs. Mdse.
1858	777	1114	1286	7460	3,730,905
1859	964	1168	627	9335	4,020 935
1860	1778	2029	627	9335	8,220,888
1863					6 293,456
1864					16,039,480

For the years 1861 and 1862, no statement was published, but during these years, just following the outbreak of the war, there was a great falling off in private freighting. It was not till 1864 that the business resumed its wonted activity, and exhibited again that greatness which must soon render the commerce of the Plains the most wonderful development of the West. The past year presents a most striking example of this astonishing growth. It is seven times larger than that of 1858; five times larger than that of 1860; nearly three times as large as that of 1860; four times greater than that of 1863; and exceeds the trade of 1864 by 4,893,440 pounds.

THE PICTURE.

It is estimated by the most competent judges that the freighting business during the year 1866 will be at least as large again as during the past season. The rapid increase of our Western States and Territories in population and wealth; the wonderful development of the mineral resources of those vast regions; the fact that for years hence their population will be a consuming, and, except in the rich ores in which they abound, not a producing one,—all these facts point like indices to an immense expansion and augmentation of our already gigantic commerce. The restless migrating instinct of mankind is turning it westward with a power and intensity never before witnessed. The close of the war has given it a fresh and gigantic impetus, and the tide of emigration to the embryo commonwealths among the Rocky Mountains, is overleaping vast intervals of space in its grand march. From the Missouri river these great States and Territories, with their already large and constantly increasing population, must draw their supplies, and until railroads reach them, this commerce must necessarily be carried on, as now, by means of ox or mule wagons. Growing as the West grows, and developing as the vast regions of gold are developed, the scope and magnitude of the commerce of the Plains, already colossal, will surely continue to expand and extend until it becomes as boundless as the marvellous country which it supplies with all the essentials of life.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 r

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, or the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 11 r

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL THEATRE IN AMERICA OF ITS SIZE.
having paid an internal revenue tax for the year 1865 upon $166 608,
it being THE LARGEST RETURN made by any theatre in this city.
POSITIVELY FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY. SIX NIGHTS ONLY
the new and absorbing sensational drama, in five acts, entitled
BLACK MAIL; BLACK MAIL; OR, THE HOUR OF TEN! THE HOUR OF TEN!
with Miss Josie Orton, Mr. F. Mordaunt, G. H. Clarke, J. J. Wade, C. Lewis, F. Foster, Mrs. E. F. Keach, and others in the cast.
Admission 25 cents 50 cents and $1.
Doors open at 6:45. Curtain rises at 7:45.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, February 7, GRAND EXTRA MATINEE.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN (second time this season). SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 10. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 10.
EIGHTY NINTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, BLACK MAIL; OR, THE HOUR OF TEN, will be performed.
Admission to Matinees 30 cents to all parts of the House. Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1:15. Curtain rises at 2:15.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. MR. JOHN S. CLARKE EY. MY NIGHT.
BRILLIANT AND CROWDED AUDIENCES. ENJOYING THREE HOURS OF FUN.
CLARKE IN GREAT COMIC CHARACTERS.
CLARKE as.....Cousin Joe
CLARKE as.....Tom Tiller
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING February 6, commences with the Laughable Farce of THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
Cousin Joe.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
After which, Planche's Comic Drama, called THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
Tom Tiller.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the Fairy Extravaganza of THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.
Don Leander.....Miss Effie Germon
Chairs secured three days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock. SECOND NIGHT OF THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTS, EMMA WALLER, AND MR. WALLER.
TO-NIGHT (Tuesday) February 6, John Webster's grand old Tragedy, THE DUCHESS OF MALFI.
The Duchess of Malfi.....EMMA WALLER
Duke Ferdinand.....Mr. WALLER
Antonio.....McKee Rankin
Bosola.....E. L. Tilton
To conclude with the glorious Farce of TURN HIM OUT.
Nobbs.....Stuart Robson
Rose Eat.....Owen Marlowe
Susan.....Mrs. C. Hearn
Friday, BENEFIT OF EMMA WALLER

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION EVERY EVENING.
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
W. F. WALLETT, the Queen's Jester.
MASTER SEIGRIST the Child Wonder.
MONS. FRANCOIS SEIGRIS, the great Acrobat, and his wonderful Trained Dogs.
NOBLE STUD OF HORSES.
THEM COMIC MULES, Etc.

THE THIRD ANNUAL HOP OF LA COTERIE BLANCHE WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, February 7, 1866.
The Secretary, WILLIAM H. BELLOWS, will be at No. 630 CHESNUT Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., where those desiring to subscribe can do so—subject to the approval of the Association.
Persons having tickets, and wishing transfers made, must notify the Secretary, so that action can be taken thereon previous to February 3. 1 27 10t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—CORNER OF TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
THIRD WEEK.
MONDAY, February 5, and every evening during the week.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
The most novel entertainment ever presented in Philadelphia.
PEAK FAMILY SWISS BELL RINGERS.
GRAND DAY CONCERT, SATURDAY AFTERNOON
Admission, 25 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half-price to secured seats.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.
Matinee admittance, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3.
2 5 6t C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements may be addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 123 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and MARKET STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. 11 14tuth

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

GOVERNMENT SALES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1866.
Sale of about one thousand (1000) tons of Navy SHOT and SHELL at the Forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1000) tons, more or less, of SHOT and SHELL thrown into the Forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the navy during their bombardment.
Terms cash in Government funds, one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the Government.
B. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.
1 27 16t

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY IRON DECKS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 26, 1866.
There will be sold to the highest bidder at Public Auction, at noon of the 8th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., *by sample*, five hundred and three thousand (503,000) pounds of NAVY IRON DECKS.
Term cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the decks must be removed from the magazine at Ellis Island, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
1 29 9t H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.—AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS, REINS,
HALTERS and CHAINS,
SHELBY TENTS, WAGON COVERS,
PORTABLE FORGES ETC. ETC.
Much of this Harness is new and inspected work and suited to all kinds of city, truck, or farm purposes. Wholesale or Retail.
GREAT BARGAINS.
PITKIN & CO.
2 1 1m No. 339 N. FRONT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY, TO THE USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD, vs. STEVENSON M. LEAMING, C. P., September Term, 1865, No. 17.
Claim for paving, etc., $ 94 62 lot S. E. corner of Rundle and Sixteenth streets, Seventh Ward.
PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1865.
A writ of scire facias will be issued upon the above claim at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless paid with interest to
W. A. SILVER, Attorney for Claimant, No. 207 S. SIXTH Street.
11 15w3m

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 S. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 6 1y

C. C. REUKAUFF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS,
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 64m

SOMETHING NEW.
Smoking, Chess, and Reading Rooms Combined.
PLEASANT RESORT FOR GENTLEMEN.
T. G. KORONY & Co., No. 1235 CHESNUT STREET.
TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, ETC., ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWSPAPERS ALWAYS ON FILE.

Punch	Once-a-Week,
London Times (daily and weekly),	Athenæum,
London Illustrated,	Temple Bar,
Bell's Life,	Cornhill Magazine,
Manchester Clipper,	London Journal,
London Era,	Garden Laube,
London Society,	Kladderadatch,
London Orchestra,	Kolnische Zeitung,
Fun,	Harper's Monthly,
Northern Whig,	Leader,
	Army and Navy Journal.

LATEST RETURNS OF STOCKS. 1 23 mwsimrp

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY OF MATHEWS, POULSON & CO., ATTORNEYS,
No. 808 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia—Box 2631.
Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and Pension Claims, promptly collected.
E. T. MATHEWS, (Late of Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C.)
E. POULSON, (Late U. S. Pension Agent),
A. TRUMP. 1 15 1m

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 1y No. 114 MARKET Street.

GREEN PEAS, GREEN CORN, FRESH PEACHES, FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

PATENT WIRE WORK, FOR RAILING STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK in variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SON, 1 16 1m No. 11 N. SIXTH STREET

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, AT INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., ON FEBRUARY 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—
974 Carbines, various kinds.
36,000 Muskets and Rifles, new and old United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's Navy Revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts, for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 Cavalry Sabre Belts, worn.
724 Cavalry Saddles, worn.
1,090 Cavalry Bridles, worn.
288 Belt Holsters, for Pistols, worn.
200 Cartridge Boxes, for Pistols, worn.
1,125 Cartridge Boxes, for Carbines, worn.
300 Slings, for Carbines, worn.
158 sets of Artillery Harness, worn.
47,000 sets of Infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of Muskets and Rifles.
Samples to be seen at the INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL, and at the UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, No. 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH.
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE, Capt and Bvt. Maj. Ord., Commanding.
1 8 12 20

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD, NASHVILLE, Tennessee, January 9, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866 the following described Rolling Stock, viz:—
Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.
Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or less), five feet gauge.
Same time and place—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.
AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling Stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinbourn & Smith, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Tender.
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.
Same time and place:—
Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).
One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.
Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit (if secured) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7·30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M. Nashville, Tennessee.
F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.
1 15 25t

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on THURSDAY, February 8, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of—

Chains,	285 Saddles,
Desks,	Whips,
Tables,	Portable Forges.
24 four horse Wagons,	Chisels,
68 two-horse Wagons,	Planes,
35 Carts,	Hammers,
2 Hearses,	Axes,
4 Spring Wagons,	Vises,
3 Ambulances,	Hose Carriages,
Wagon Bodies,	Hoes,
Wagon Wheels,	Shovels,
Chains,	Spades,
Blankets,	Kettles,
Bridles,	Mattocks,
Gum Buckets,	Bake Ovens,
Horse Collars,	Brooms,
Wagon Covers,	Tubs,
Horse Covers,	927 lbs. Castings,
332 sets Mule Harness,	12 476 lbs Scrap Iron,
38 sets Horse Harness,	3620 lbs Cast Iron,
207 sets Ambulance Harness,	22 697 lbs Wire Iron,
	762 lbs Rope, etc.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, 1 25 11t Depot of Washington

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.
Sale of serviceable and unserviceable NAVY POWDERS, at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon on the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample*, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534 403) pounds of Navy Powders, as follows:—

462,800	pounds,	serviceable.
7,877	"	condemned.
19 518	"	damaged.
4,648	"	compressed.
534,403		

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272 355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed. H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.
1 22 mws t 3 14

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 23, 1866.
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at noon of the fourteenth (14th) day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, *by sample*, five thousand barrels of NAVY POWDERS.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine at the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government. H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.
1 24 wfm 2 14

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN., ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866.

200	General Operating Cases;	
25	Minor do do	
25	Resecting and Trephining Cases;	
25	Post Mortem Cases, large;	
100	Dissecting Cases;	
200	Pocket Cases, two folds;	
250	do do three folds;	
150	Stomach Pumps, patent key valve;	
250	Teeth Extractive Instruments;	
500	Davidson's Self-Injecting Syringes;	
1 000	Scarificators;	
12 000	Cupping Glasses and Fins;	
1 500	Tourniquets single and double;	
1,400	Scissors;	
5 000	Tourniquets, all patterns;	
4,500	Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes;	
800	Sets Splints, all sizes;	

Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic Etc., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets Etc Etc Etc.
A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.
AT SAME PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, February 14, WILL BE SOLD, A STOCK, OF NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER, AND 3000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS, Consisting in part of

140	copies	Gray's Anatomy;
50	do	Dunglison's Medical Dictionary;
250	do	Practice Medicine, Woods', Bennet's, Watson's, etc.;
50	do	Dalton's Physiology;
50	do	Virchow's Pathology;
130	do	Surgery—Gross, Erichson, Ferguson, etc.;
400	do	U. S. Dispensatory;
60	do	Beck's Jurisprudence;
50	do	Parrish's Pharmacy;
40	do	Therapeutics, Wood, and Stille
300	do	Minor Surgery;
575	do	Surgical Anatomy;
70	do	Chemistry, Fownes;
20	do	Webster's Dictionary, etc. etc. etc.;
650	Blank	Books, 4 quires Cap 4 bound
1000	do	do small quarto;
325	do	do fine, whole bound
500	Reams	Writing Paper, cap, letter, and note
70	do	Writing Paper, assorted;
1000	Inkstands,	various patterns;
200,000	Envelopes,	assorted;
3000	Blank	Books, miscellaneous;
300	Portfolios;	

Pencils, Pens, Ink, etc., etc.
Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately.
The Books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale.
Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER, Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Volunteers, 1 24 15t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF SUBSISTENCE STORES AND PROPERTY.
OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2, 1866.
Will be offered at Public Auction, at Sixth street wharf, in this city, at 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, February 20, 1866, the following articles:—
About 9 head of excellent work Oxen.
2 Cows.
50,000 pounds of Corn (in the ear).
450 000 pounds of Bran.
117,000 pounds of Hay.
2,500 gallons of Extract of Coffee.
Also, the following condemned Subsistence Stores, viz:—
About 2000 pounds of Salt Beef.
980 pounds of Smoked Beef.
3537 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1500 pounds of Hard Bread.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1866.

Southern Brigandage and Black-mail—A Threatened Evil to the Cotton States.

THE Southern papers are exceedingly exercised just now over the threatening condition of Southern society. It would seem that the castigation of that ill-fated country has not yet been concluded. The war, although it has desolated its fields, and made its gardens billowed with graves, has not yet compelled it to drain the cup of bitter repentance to the dregs. With the exhaustion of peace has come a new affliction, which threatens to destroy its rising hopes even more than did the desperate charges of the military. We refer to that brigandage which, if we can trust our Southern exchanges, is about to overrun the cotton States. In a recent article on this additional punishment, the Richmond *Times* says, editorially:—

"Is brigandage to become established in this country? If so, then there never was a fairer field opened for its successful enterprises than is presented by the topography of our country and its condition since the conclusion of the war. Nor will there be men wanting to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the state of the country to earn an easy livelihood by criminal avocations. Such men have already been found, and the materials out of which brigands are made are abundant, both North and South.

"The war, therefore, while it did not create brigandage, has given it a new impetus, and has taught it that organization and strategy so useful for its successful exercise. And by the general unhinging of our laws, the destruction of social and political systems, and the demoralization of the people, brigandage has presented for its occupation and employment a most inviting field. In the loose and disjointed condition of our society, in the poverty and sufferings of the people, in the fires of sectional hate, unquenched by any course of conciliatory kindness on the part of the North; in the thousands of idle and desperate soldiers disbanded by the war; in the vastness of our country, the number and magnitude of our rivers and mountain ranges, we see a field opened for the growth of brigandage in its most alarming and formidable proportions."

Nor does it seem to us that the anticipation of our contemporaries is at all misplaced. The evil that they dread is not at all unlikely to ensue. All great wars have been followed by a prevalence of the system of thieving and murder, whether its perpetrators were termed foresters, brigands, banditti, or patriots. The War of the Roses in Great Britain, was followed by predatory bands of both parties, who following in the wake of the contending armies, were either for York or Lancaster, as policy suggested. The whole of the kingdom of Grenada was, for half a century after its subjugation by Spain, the scene of blood and carnage; while, up to the present day, a journey of fifty miles from Rome will bring the traveller into the camp of banditti. The nature of that department of literature which has treated of these lawless bands has been of a character to promote the growth of brigandage. The exploits of ROBIN HOOD, DICK TURPIN, and JACK SHEPPARD have been so brilliantly celebrated in prose and verse by English writers, that it would not be strange if these worthies had many disciples and imitators wherever the country and the feelings of the people should prove favorable. If brigandage existed in densely populated England; if it even thrives and prospers now in thickly settled Italy; if it has been successfully followed in the oldest and most refined portions of Mexico, there is but too much reason to apprehend its appearance in the late Rebel States.

There is, therefore, a strong possibility, if not a probability, that the South will be shortly infested, even more than she at present is, by a lawless band of depredators; and that America will yet be able to rival the Old World in the possession of DE LA MARCKS and ROBIN HOODS. In view of such a possibility, the Southern papers suggest a peculiar remedy. One of them says that "it is in vain to rely upon the forces of the Federal Government for a suppression of such a system, when once established, because the army is being too rapidly reduced to make its presence and influence appreciable over a country of such vast and illimitable boundaries. Where martial law exists, the evils of brigandage will be aggravated by the paralysis of civil and municipal law, inseparable from any system of military government. If brigandage, for centuries, has existed within twenty miles of Naples and fifty miles of Rome, when Italian towns and districts have been crowded with French and native troops, all striving to destroy it, can Federal troops prevent it here? Whether the evils which we now see—brigandage and its consequences—are to increase or diminish, will depend upon the establishment of civil law and order in the Southern States. When we are left to manage our own affairs, they will be managed well. With the best efforts and intentions, Federal and military government are insufficient representatives of State and local authorities. No one can manage a house so well as those who own and reside in it."

We cannot agree with our contemporary in regard to the remedy. If the forces of the United States authorities cannot, in addition to the local police, restrain evil-doers, we doubt if the police could do it were the military to be withdrawn. Let the reins of martial law be drawn closer; let the restriction be made more rigorous; let death be the sentence to all guerillas, and the South will be freed. No effort of civil power can overcome violence where the military fail. Should the troops be recalled, as the South desires, there would be an irrepressible system of plunder established, and the Unionists attacked by Rebels under the disguise of banditti. Let us protect all, and punish with rigor the guilty. For violence can only overcome violence, and lawless power be better subdued by executions than by moral suasion.

How Bills Pass the Legislature of Our State.

THE constant stream of abuse which has been for years poured on the morals, or rather the lack of morality, of the State Legislature has not been without cause. Corruption and bribery have been the ruling genii of the body, and the fairies of the ring resorted to meaner tricks than ever were practised by the "bad spirits" of Arabian fable. That matters have not much improved was shown by the WITTE-NORTHROP case, in which $25,000 was deemed necessary in order to pave with greenbacks the way for the passage of a bill in itself both just and necessary. But to particularize some of the facilities which aid and abet the system of lobby blackmailing, we will cite the steps necessary in order to secure the passage of any bill through both branches of the body.

After securing a number of lobby agents men who are deemed indispensable, and whose profession is to buttonhole members, and either bribe or bore the victim into assenting to a bill, the ordinance is presented in manuscript, and in manuscript referred to a standing committee. What little manipulation it undergoes in the session of this clique of omnipotent representatives we do not know. The curtain is closed, and all outsiders kept beyond the circle of the inter-penetralia. If the committee reports favorably, then the bill is read from the manuscript, and either passed or defeated without any opportunity being given to examine its provisions calmly. Such is the routine, except in certain cases, where the bill is printed as the Senate or House file.

We utter our warmest protest against such an arrangement. Let every bill be printed by its friends, and given not only into the hands of the members, but also into the possession of such journals as have readers who are interested in its fate. Let it be printed when first moved, and before its reference, so that time may be allowed for its provisions to become public. Let the Star Chamber system of passing ordinances and making laws be abolished. What possible idea is conveyed to readers when the legislative proceedings announce the passage of a bill to "Amend the supplement to the Act incorporating the City of Philadelphia?" Under this dubious head may be voted away some of the most valued prerogatives of our city. No time is allowed for the discussion and examination of a measure, and a demand for a copy of a bill is replied to by the assurance that if a copy be proured, it must be engrossed at the receiver's expense. If any man is to be sufficiently benefited by a law, then it is his duty to see that that law be printed at his own expense. We hope hereafter that every bill will be published, and matters be so arranged at Harrisburg as to enable editors to give to their readers a full account of all that is doing or done at the State Capital.

Ministerial Stipends.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, D. D., has his sorrows like lesser mortals. He is the elected shepherd of a flock the most of whom have money in their purses. They indulge in the very highest style of aristocratic devotion. The seats are cushioned with swans' down, and the hymn-books are bound in most unreproachable velvet. The high places in the synagogue are occupied by millionaires and money kings. The *canaille* modestly locate upon uncomfortable benches in the aisle, or give an attent ear to a dispensed gospel from the remote back districts of the vestibule.

Mr. BEECHER is a good preacher, and for many years past has been one of the most popular pulpit orators of this country. We are gratified to know that his intellectual gifts have not been without pecuniary appreciation. We believe that he at present enjoys the comfortable salary of $8000 per annum, a sum which we do not object to, for "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and in every condition of life the best hands bring the highest wages. But Mr. BEECHER has discovered that this miserable pittance is insufficient to his wants, and that if sinners will have the gospel preached to them, they must be prepared to pay for the luxury. Mr. BEECHER announced to his congregation on last Sabbath morning that he stood in need of an assistant, so that his multifarious lecturing engagements at $200 per night shall not be seriously interfered with. The arrangement will then be that some youthful but aspiring ecclesiastic will be hired at a per diem to pray with the dying and console the sorrow-stricken. He will, to some extent, resemble the country curate of the time of CHARLES II, as described by MACAULAY, who oscillated from the table of the nobleman where he said grace over food from which he was required to abstain and groom horses which he was never requested to bestride. The associate pastor of Plymouth Church will be required to do the weekly drudgery; assist the sexton in his responsible duties during the weekday and evening services; operate the organ bellows when the important functionary that attends to that duty is absent from sickness or any unavoidable cause; and carry round the parish the bills due for pew rent and contingent expenses. The principal will thus be enabled to imitate Satan, as described by JOB, and "go to and fro, and up and down"—doubtless to the instruction and amusement, but certainly to his own personal emolument.

It would be hypocritical to object to the intellectual feasts that are almost nightly presented to the public in the lecture-room; and among those who stand high in the profession, HENRY WARD BEECHER is one. He has doubtless done much good upon the platform, as he has in the pulpit; but his chosen profession is the preaching of the gospel, and not lecturing. PAUL was, perhaps, as good an example of a true apostle as any mentioned in sacred history, but he seldom lectured, and never asked for an associate. We are not informed as to what his annual salary was; it may be that he could not afford the luxury as easily as our modern priests can, but we are quite sure that he performed his ministerial duties about as satisfactorily as the majority of his modern professional brethren.

However, Plymouth Church is rich, and no doubt is able to stand the expense of a sub-pastor. Quite a number of God-fearing and honest Christian men are able to discharge all the duties of a pastorate on a salary considerably under $1000 per annum, and yet find time to till the soil, look after the interests of their congregation, kneel at the bedside of disease or death, and on that small stipend imitate the good old parson whom GOLDSMITH has immortalized—"allure to brighter worlds and lead the way."

CLEANSING STREETS.—The New York *Tribune* says:—

"We extract with amazement the following from a London journal:—

"'The firms which undertake to clean the city, left 100 streets uncleaned during the snow-storm, and have consequently been fined £2 a street, or £200 in all.'

"Singular condition of municipal felicity! We have heard much of the defects in the London vestry and parish systems, and twenty other matters, but a city that rules its contractors for not cleaning the streets is above all criticism. The wildest imagination cannot conceive such a thing being attempted in New York. To clean the streets when there is snow is not deemed within the power of humanity. Instead of fining our contractors for failure in such circumstances, we expressly exempt them from obligation; and we observe that Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE, and KNAPP, instead of keeping their carts at work, write cards to show how many people throw their garbage into the streets."

WE cordially echo the astonishment expressed by the *Tribune*. What a celestial, Utopian place London must be! If in New York they don't clean the streets from snow, and are yet not fined, and if in London they are subjected to a penalty, how much worse are we, when it is considered a piece of hardly excusable impertinence to state that the garbage and filth in our streets are not removed! If in a century from now our city be so far advanced in the course of civilization as to be able to induce the contractors to even approximately do their duty, to even execute their contract in a Pickwickian sense, we will consider we have made a long stride in the course of municipal reform.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The Ten Commandments.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

If an engineer were to construct a locomotive of a million horse power, fire it up and start it in the midst of our city, without governor or guide, to run at random through streets and through houses, carrying desolation and death in its fearful course, would the public account him a wise and good citizen? Or would they hold him for a madman or a fiend; and call him to account for his conduct? If some Van Amburgh should turn adrift an untamed elephant or a ferocious lion upon the community, without any governing power to control him, would he be esteemed a wise and a good man? And do you believe that God built such a machine and sent it thus adrift? Did He let loose upon His world such an elephant, or such a lion, and yet make no provision for its government, rule, and direction? Why, my reader, the wise Creator enacted laws for the government of every creature of His hand. Dead matter has its laws; and living animals are governed by instincts created in them, and with them. And can you believe that man, the crowning work of creation, and the mightiest for good or evil of all the inhabiters of earth, was thrown into the world without law or governing principle in him? Or do you not rather believe that law—moral law—was concreated in him and with him: that he was created in the image of God, in knowledge, righteousness, and holiness; that this image of God involved the *moral sense* or *conscience*; in short, that man was made a moral agent and held accountable for his conduct? If so, he must have had a law given to him as the rule of his action. You cannot form a conception of a moral agent which does not involve the idea of a *moral law*—that is, a rule prescribing duty. Hence the generally received doctrine concerning the moral law of man's creation, that God made man upright and gave him a rule of action. To this Paul refers in Romans, ii 15:—"Which show the work of the law, written in their heart, their conscience also bearing witness." To deny a primitive revelation to man of an elementary law for a rule of action, is to deny his moral agency, and to place him below the brutes and birds, whose instincts are to them effective laws. Such is not the characteristic of him who is lord of all this lower creation.

Now, this primitive revelation, so absolutely necessary to man's moral agency, was common to the race; and that it has been often disregarded by individuals is no more proof of its non-existence in the earlier ages, than the running of printing-presses and cars on Sunday is proof that Pennsylvania has never had a law against such things. The first recorded of these primitive laws, as we have seen is, that prescribing the appropriation of one day in seven to rest from labor *physical*, and to active labor in things *spiritual*. But that there were other moral rules for man in the various relations of society, cannot be doubted. No law against murder is named in the record, but the death of Abel and the treatment of his murderer, in whose favor a pardon, or rather a *noli prosequi* was issued, shows that such a law was well known at that day.

We now enter on the proof of the proposition, that the law of the Ten Commandments is a summary re-enactment of the moral laws under which God had placed man.

1. Let us advert to their history. One month after the revival and restoration of the Sabbatic law, Israel arrived at Sinai; Moses, the vicegerent of God, their King, went up the very next day to meet God on the Mount. Exodus xix, 3. God remanded him back to the people, to submit to them the terms of a covenant which he proposed to establish between Himself and Israel. Its terms are—"If ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure to me above all people—for all the earth is mine. And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests; and a holy nation." Verses 5, 6. Moses went down "and called the elders of the people and laid before their faces all these words." And all the people (that is, by their representatives, the Elders) answered together, and said, "All that the Lord hath spoken we will do." Verses 7, 8. And Moses returned the words of the people unto the Lord. This negotiation occupied two days, and Moses was directed to go down and make all proper arrangements for the awful solemnities of the third day. Bounds are to be marked along the base of the Mount, over which no man or beast must pass. Vs 12, 13. The morning of the third day from their arrival was ushered in by the loud discharges of heaven's artillery: "Thunders and lightnings, and a thick cloud upon the Mount, and the voice of the trumpet exceeding loud, so that all the people that were in the camp trembled." And, remember, they numbered three millions. "And Moses brought forth the people out of the camp to meet with God, and they stood at the nether part of the Mount. And Mount Sinai was altogether on a smoke, because the Lord descended upon it in fire: and the smoke thereof ascended as the smoke of a furnace, and the whole Mount quaked greatly. And when the voice of the trumpet sounded long, and waxed louder and louder, Moses spake, and God answered him by a voice. And the Lord came down upon Mount Sinai, on the top of the Mount, and the Lord called Moses up to the top of the Mount, and Moses went up." Vs. 16-20. Such are the scenes preparatory to the giving of the law of the Ten Commandments; the central *one* of which wicked man desires to strike out, and thus to drown the thunders of omnipotence in the mad bellowings of Mammon for money! money! money! The grandest and most sublime scene our earth ever witnessed, or ever will witness, until that very same Lord shall descend with a shout with the voice of the archangel and the trump of God, and wake up the teeming myriads of earth's longest and most profound sleepers, is to be scouted and contemned, because a few rebels against God's law and the laws of Pennsylvania want to make money by Sunday labor!

Reader! If you wish to profit by my labors, lay these articles aside that you may read them in connection. THEOPHILUS.

THE OIL CONFLAGRATION.

Disastrous Fire on Bennehoff Run—Fourteen Wells on Fire.

From the Reno Times, February 2.

At 9 o'clock last night we received the following despatch:—

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 31.—Editor *Reno Times:*—A great fire is raging on Bennehoff Run. It originated from a spark from the smock-stack of the Getty Well. All the wells in the vicinity, twenty-two in number, are on fire; about 30,000 barrels of oil consumed. As the oil runs down the stream the fire follows, and is setting everything within its reach on fire. The oil is still burning as it flows from the wells.

Our reporter immediately started for the scene of the disaster (eleven miles distant) ab obtained full particulars, which will be found below:—

Yesterday afternoon, as some of the carpenters were employed in erecting tanks at the Getty Well, at about 4 o'clock P. M., it suddenly took fire, and before the lapse of twenty minutes it had spread over the surface of at least an acre of ground, wrapping in the flames no less than nine of the best producing wells on the run. As near as can be estimated, there was accumulated in the consumed tanks, previous to the fire, about 7000 barrels of oil. No. 29 on the creek recently gave excellent signs of becoming a large producing well, but the tools recently got fast and delayed its further development. It is probably owing to this cause that all the wells on the run were not ignited. The fire proceeded from the Getty Well upwards until it reached No. 29, and consumed the engine house, derricks, etc., on this lease also.

At this stage a heroic son of the Emerald Isle mounted the roofing of the adjoing tanks and, notwithstanding the imminent danger of the gas arising from them catching fire and wrapping him in certain and terrible death, he continued to pour water down the sides of the tank which was lapped up by the fire on the ground at the base. There was no oil on No. 29, and owing to this, and, as stated by a number of spectators, the efforts of the party alluded to, the flames were kept from proceeding further up the creek, and at least half of the wells saved. It is supposed that the carpenters engaged about the Getty well had been smoking and thus originated the fire. So soon as the tanks burst the liquid flames rolled down the valley of the run, licking up the water and everything in its career. In half an hour from the first outbreak a stream of fire nearly half a mile in length extended down the stream, and several engine houses and derricks were thus consumed. The rails of the horse track which was laid up the run, were bent and twisted by the heat into all the shapes of writhing serpents. The bridges both on the track and highway were generally burnt. Burning pools of oil, trees fiery to their tops, mouldering masses of ruined machinery, twisted tank hoops, and blackened stumps, offices and hillside are all that remain this morning to tell the sad tale. The following list of property consumed has been compiled hastily, but will probably be found not far from correct:—

The Getty, owned by R. P. Getty & Son, Dr. Getty and E. C. Getty, with all surroundings, and 2000 barrels of oil in the tank, etc.

The Harkins Well, tank, etc., including 1200 barrels of oil, owned by S. Ross, K. C. Cotton, Pulver Estate, J. J. Osborn, Hawkins & Mallory, and T. Frothingham.

No. 33, owned by Messrs. Coddington, Spence, Wilson, Moore, and others. The tanks were supposed to contain 1500 barrels of oil.

No. 34, owned in a great measure by the same parties. Two tanks containing 800.

No. 29, owned by Nowlen & Frothingham, and others. No oil consumed.

No. 28, owned fully by the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company, with 600 barrels of oil.

The Clarke Well had previously stopped producing, but its tanks contained considerable oil belonging to other parties, all of which was burned.

On the Getty Lease two derricks, engines, rigs, etc., were destroyed. On the Harkins or Frothingham Lease the same number suffered a like fate; ditto on 33; one well on 34. On the Northern Light Company's territory two wells were burned, one of which was producing some oil. The other was being tested. Probably not more than three hundred barrels of oil was destroyed on this territory. To be included in the damages are several rigs on leases further down the creek, and the injury sustained by the railway.

The following wells are still safe, viz.:—

The Western Union Telegraph, the Rumsey Wells, Nos. 1 and 2, the California Well, Philadelphia Well, Spence Well, and No. 19.

The Bennehoff Petroleum Company are said to have been insured, but the extent is not yet ascertained. So far as informed, none of the working interests were covered by any insurance whatever.

The wells which have been burnt over were producing as follows:—

Harkins Well	200 bbls. per day
Getty Well	175 bbls. per day
Clark Well	nothing.
33 No. 1	100 bbls. per day
33 No. 2	250 bbls. per day
34	77 bbls. per day
28	100 bbls. per day
Northern Light No.	40 bbls. per day

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GAME.—THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME hereby give notice to all persons, and particularly to Hotel and Restaurant Keepers and Dealers in Game, that the law will be strictly enforced on and after the 1st day of February, 1866. Any information of a violation of the law reported to our Solicitor, WARDALE & MCALLISTER, No 302 WALNUT street, will be promptly attended to.
H. B. TATHAM, President
JAMES B CHANDLER, Secretary.
No. 606 S. WHARVES.
No. 306 CHESNUT Street
2 1 thstu2w

THE RICH HARMONIES OF NATURE are not more soothing than the consciousness of having ordered your printing from
HELFENSTEIN'S
EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street.

WE HAVE ADMITTED MR. A. T. FOX to an interest in our firm, from January 1, 1866.
2 1 6t*] CASTNER, STICKNEY & WELLINGTON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.—The Second Concert of the Season will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, February 9, at MUSICAL FUND HALL. Subscribers will take notice that, in consequence of the PUBLIC REHEARSAL taking place on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the CONCERT will be on FRIDAY NIGHT; therefore, all Subscribers' Tickets dated February 8 are to be used on Friday night. All subscribers who wish to avoid the crowded house on Friday night can use their tickets at the Rehearsal. The public will be admitted to the General Rehearsal on Thursday afternoon, February 8. Doors open at 1 o'clock—to commence at 2 o'clock precisely. All members of the Society will be punctually on the platform before 2 o'clock. Doors will be open on Friday evening at 6½ o'clock, and Concert to commence at 7½. As the Concert will be over before 10½ o'clock, it is requested that the audience will remain seated until the close. Librettos of the Oratorio, containing the Life of Mendelssohn and explanatory remarks, will be on sale at the Music Stores and at the Hall. Competent ushers will be in attendance to seat the audience
Admission to the Rehearsal.....50 cents
" " Concert.....$1·00
A limited number of Tickets will be on sale at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S, Seventh and Chesnut streets; LEE & WALKER'S, Chesnut, above Seventh street; and at W. H. BONER'S, Chesnut street, above Eleventh.
By order of the Music Committee. 2 5 3trp

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, General CARL SCHURZ, Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER, Prof W. H. DAY, and Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, will speak at CONCERT HALL, upon National Topics, February 8th, 15th, and 22d, and March 1st, 8th, and 15th.
Tickets for the Course, $1·50. Single admission, 25 cents. For sale at T. B. Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnut streets, and at the door. 2 2 5t*

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 116 S. SIXTH STREET
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OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1866
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
EDMUND SMITH,
1 30 25t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE VOLCANIC OIL and COAL COMPANY, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, PHILADELPHIA, January 25 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th February next, at 4 P. M.
1 26 t2 13 A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.
THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE.
TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.
RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.
Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey*, in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "*ne plus ultra*" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons* that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.
For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, Wholesale,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
DYOTT & Co.,
Principal Depot for United States and Canadas.
JAMES PALMER & Co.,
No. 439 Market street,
12 5 tuthss3m Philadelphia.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 118 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

PERRY & CO.'S
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out
EXTREMELY LOW.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS
Are acknowledged the best instruments made in America.
They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in his country with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe.
They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world, and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others.
Warerooms No 1021 CHESNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Piano forte Manufacturing Company. 1 25 1m

GREAT SACRIFICE.

IMMENSE BARGAINS.

NO TIME TO BE LOST

IN SECURING A GREAT BARGAIN IN

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AND

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One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
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COTTON LAPS,
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BUY FURNITURE AT
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UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
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And corner of NINTH and MARKET streets.
The largest, cheapest and best stock of FURNITURE of every description in the world. 2 5 3t4p

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Of all descriptions,
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HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
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HAVANA CIGARS AND LYNCHBURG TOBACCOS.
Best in the city, at reduced prices, at
FLAHERTY'S, No. 607 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite the Continental.
Notice—Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase on Saturday. 1 31 1m4p

RETURN BALLS,
ALL THE VARIETIES,
WHERE TO GET THEM THE CHEAPEST,
AT FACTORY,
1* No. 403 LIBRARY STREET.

Death of Rev. C. C. Hoffman.

We take the following from the Cavalla (West Africa) *Messenger* of December 1, 1865. It is from the pen of Rt. Rev. Bishop Payne, of the African Mission:—

"Died, at Cape Palmas, on Saturday, November 25, the Rev. Cadwalader Colden Hoffman, in the forty-sixth year of his life, and the sixteenth of his connection with the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas and ports adjacent.

"This event will sadden the hearts of thousands and fall like a thunder clap upon the Church, as it did on the mission and community which he so much honored, and in which he was so much beloved.

"'Our beloved Barnabas,' the wise, ready counsellor, the constant loving friend, the perfectly consecrated Christian minister, the zealous, ever-active, able, single-minded missionary, the dear fellow-laborer in the gospel; delighting, above all things, to 'sound it out,' according to the grace given him, to every creature. We, as a mission, mourn a loss never before experienced.

"During the past two years our beloved brother has been so constantly occupied in doing the work of an evangelist in the heathen tribes around Cape Palmas, and sixty miles interior, and apparently with so little sacrifice of health and strength, that it seemed either that he had become wholly inured to the climate, or that a special Providence had suspended or modified the law of climate in his behalf. But, indeed, this was only in appearance. While laboring so cheerfully for love's sake, that to outward seeming it was only joyful, few ever felt more 'the burden of the Lord' on his soul, or more keenly the physical suffering entailed by traversing tangled forests, navigating rivers in miserable canoes, preaching in towns or small huts, under a tropical sun, pent up by fences from the breeze.

"Born to comfort, not to say affluence, in the city of New York, with family and other connections which in a worldly point of view presented the strongest attractions, he renounced all to become and remain a humble, and for the most part despised, missionary to Africa.

"Our dear brother in death as in life, was strong in faith, animating others in the work o the Lord 'Do not grow weary,' he said, 'remember who hath promised, lo I am with you always;' let not the church go back, but rather increase her efforts more.'

"No more striking testimony of the estimate in which this good man was held could be given than that presented on the day of his funeral. On this day all other religious services were suspended, except those which were to take place here. Methodist and Baptist ministers, with their congregations, and all the benevolent societies of the county were present at the funeral service. Nearly the whole colonist population, with heathen relatives to the number of five hundred, joined in his funeral procession. May the 'corn of wheat,' thus falling into the ground and dying, like its great prototype, bear much fruit; inspiring with life, light, hope, and salvation surviving ministers, catechists, and Christians."

—John G. Whittier has a new poem in press entitled "Snow Bound." It is understood that it is partly autobiographical, and that the scene is laid at the poet's home.

—The Chinese curiosities of the late Duc de Morny, collected by M. de Montigny, formerly French minister in China, produced one hundred and fifty thousand francs at the end of a sale that lasted eight days.

—Captain Clute, of the West Troy Police, returns the number of drinking places in the village at one hundred and fifty-three. Of these eleven have no license of any character, and thirty-eight are without excise license.

—Monsignor Darboy, the Archbishop of Paris, and M. Troplong, the President of the French Senate, have withdrawn their candidature for the French Academy. The only candidates are now MM. Henri Martin and Amedee Thierry.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The City Commissioner Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—President, Judge Allison, and Judges Ludlow and Pierce.—Weaver vs. Given. The evidence taken before the Examiner in this case, in regard to the alleged army vote, having closed some time since, the case came up this morning for argument, upon exceptions to the answer to the petition filed by the respondent, Given; and also incidentally upon the evidence so far taken. All, or nearly all, the specifications in the answer are excepted to, as being vague, imprecise, and indefinite.

H. M. Phillips opened the argument for the contestant, and very thoroughly analyzed the various specifications of the answer, and said that, throwing out the army vote, as, under the evidence, the Court must inevitably do, it having been proven to be a gross, barefaced fraud, and allowing to be deducted from Weaver all the votes which in Given's answer to the petition were alleged to have been fraudulently or improperly counted for him in the general return, still he was prepared by the figures to show that Weaver was still elected.

Mr. Phillips then entered into a calculation, as follows:—He said that by the general return it appeared that Given had received 43,733 votes and Weaver 43,417, leaving Given 322 majority. In that vote for Given was included 929 alleged army votes. Deduct these from his full vote and it would leave him but 42,810, which, deducted from Weaver's vote, 43,417, would leave the latter a majority of 607 votes.

In Given's answer, Mr. Phillips said it was claimed in the various specifications, from the 1st to the 14th, that Weaver had counted for him improperly 482 votes only, and admitting that for the purposes of the case, though he did not admit it in point of fact, and allowing to be deducted from Weaver the votes thus enumerated, it would still leave the latter elected by a majority of 125 votes.

Mr. Phillips was followed by D. W. Sellers, Esq., for Given, who characterized Mr. Phillips calculation as a *quasi* calculation, and tending to confuse the case. As a set-off thereto, Mr. Sellers made a calculation by which he claimed that Mr. Given is elected without the army vote by a majority of 956 votes.

The case was being still argued when our report closed.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Ludlow this morning adjourned the Court till to-morrow, because of his necessary presence in the Common Pleas in the Contested Election case.

The Supreme Court did not do any business.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

FINAL REPORT.—On Thursday evening, the City Council will meet to receive and act upon the final report of the Committee appointed to negotiate for the purchase of the Water Works property. Mr. Berkinbine, the engineer appointed to assess the value of the property, will have an accompanying report. The question is one of great importance to our citizens, and has given rise to considerable diversity of opinion in regard to the purchase of the property. Some are opposed to paying any more than the proportionate value of the stock, which has always been below par, ranging from seventy to seventy-five cents on the dollar. Others are willing to take it at its assessed value by the Committee, which is claimed to be a decided advantage to the city. All agree, however, with few exceptions, that the city should own the property.

COUNTERFEITERS SENTENCED.—Two men named Brown and Hetzler were sentenced, yesterday, to five years in the State Prison, for passing counterfeit money. The Court seems determined to visit the extreme penalty of the law upon all such offenders. Our city and the inland villages have long been the chosen fields of operation for those who "shove the queer;" and so much counterfeit money has been passed, that suspicion often clings to genuine notes. Poor shop keepers and country dealers suffer no little loss from their visits, which have been so frequently repeated that the public have become incensed. No mercy will be shown them hereafter.

SPORT AT THE PARKS.—The skating parks in Middle and South Wards are the scenes of sport and gayety, to which large numbers are daily attracted, not only from Camden, but from Philadelphia. Citizens from the latter can reach the Middle Ward Park by the Market street boats in a few minutes, and the lower park is very near the South street ferry. There is fine skating on both, and our Camden beaux and belles are having a good time.

PULPIT SUPPLIED.—The Rev. Frank B. Rose has been called by the congregation of the First Baptist Church to supply the pulpit made vacant by the resignation of the former pastor, Rev. Mr. Hedding, who has recently taken charge of a church in Philadelphia. Mr. Hedding was parted with reluctantly, as he was not only an eloquent and efficient pastor, but had endeared himself to the entire community.

REVIVAL.—Protracted meetings are being held in the Methodist Episcopal church of Atlantic City, which give promise of large accessions to the Church. The zeal of the pastor and the labors of the congregation are highly commended, and the happiest results are anticipated.

EXPIRED IN HIS CHAIR.—An elderly gentleman, named Richard H. Rush, while visiting a relative on the Burlington turnpike, yesterday morning, suddenly expired in his chair. He was engaged in pleasant conversation, and seemed to be in the enjoyment of perfect health, when he suddenly expired.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE HAUNTED HOUSE HUMBUG.—The *Inquirer* startled the community yesterday morning with the announcement that a house on South Fifth street was discovered to be haunted by disembodied spirits. A number of marvellous manifestations were recited, which, however, were all reducible to these:—Dinner plates flew off the table; window-panes were smashed unaccountably; combs, brushes, waterfalls, etcetera, were thrown on the floor; looking-glasses jumped to far corners of the room; the mantel ornaments reduced themselves to atomic particles against the walls; tumblers flew violently against a servant girl's *os frontis;* the door keys flopped out of the locks; and the ancient Henry, generally, was to pay. We quote a paragraph or two:—

"An attempt was made to set the table for the Sunday dinner, in vain—the plates jumped off the table and went to atoms against floor and ceiling, so the hapless family ate their Sabbatical dinner from their laps. A daughter of the family, on her return from church, entering the parlor, had her bible torn from her hands with such force as to tear the covers entirely off. Even the bread became endowed with life, and went spinning over the table in the most eccentric manner. During the afternoon there was comparative quiet; there were rumbling noises but no movements of inanimate objects. Several Spiritualists visited the house and expressed themselves confident that evil spirits were at work, though who invoked their power they were unable to tell. None of the mediums seemed to have sufficient power to lay the disturbing spirits beneath the waves of the Red Sea.

"The master and mistress of the family being communicants of the Baptist Church, imparted the circumstances of their strange visitation to their Pastor; and on Saturday evening that gentleman, accompanied by another clergyman, went to the haunted dwelling to pass the night. With one of these clerical gentlemen we had a protracted interview. He is a very clear-minded scholar, has received a collegiate training, and during his studies paid considerable attention to the seeming phenomena of natural philosophy. He assures us that he entered the haunted dwelling with the belief that the inmates were the dupes of trickery, and he left the house yesterday morning perplexed in the extreme. Soon after he entered the parlor a hymn-book was projected from a table and thrown with violence against the door. With his own hands he picked up the book and replaced it; before his eyes the volume was seized by an invisible force, and for a second time thrown across the room, and a testament sent to keep it company."

This morning our contemporary devotes more than half a column to the marvellous phenomena. The excited reporter tells us that he visited the house yesterday, went "upstairs, downstairs, and in the lady's chamber," and besides hearing loud noises, saw—just nothing.

The real truth of the story, sifted out from the mass of exaggeration and fabrication surrounding it, is simply this:—A family living in an unpretending three-story brick house," in "the old District of Southwark," happen to be in the retail dry-goods line. The retail dry-goods trade is not as brisk as some other trades at the present writing; but advertising is the soul of business, and a ghost is a capital advertisement. A ghost doesn't cost ten cents a line, or more, for its "displays." A ghost is never liable to be "crowded out," but, on the contrary, thrives best when the crowd is biggest. A ghost can go in among the reading matter, with startling head-lines; while another form of advertisement would be excluded from the local columns. So, in every way, the ghost, even if he smashes crockery and furniture, is the cheapest and most preferable advertisement.

Still there *is* one marvellous feature of this ghostly sensation—and that is the conduct of the reporter. For instance, he tells us, this morning:—

"Shortly afterwards, while several of the family and our reporter were seated in the kitchen, waiting for developments, a heavy crash was heard up stairs, accompanied with the violent screams of two or three young ladies. Here was something, thought our reporter. Up stairs everybody ran and met the screaming young ladies running down, with unutterable horror depicted on their countenances. The front third-story room was entered again, and it was found that a large washstand, containing washbasin and various other articles, had been thrown violently to the floor, and the basin broken into a dozen pieces. The young ladies stated, as soon as they recovered from their apparent fright, that the washstand was upset before their own eyes."

It would have occurred to almost anybody else, that the young ladies with horror-stricken countenances were themselves the authors of the crash, which they "saw with their *own* eyes!" If not, what business had they up-stairs alone, away from the bosom of their family, with no one to protect them against flying washbasins and lurking devils, especially when an interesting reporter was down stairs, striking up an acquaintance with the family?

SUPPORTING A FALLING MAN.—A new and novel way of supporting a falling man, far superior to that illustrated by Clarke in his play of *Toodles*, transpired last night. A trio of German citizens, on their way to the ball, desired to purchase masks. At Sixth and Market streets they came across a store, and one of them being slightly mellow, his comrades being ashamed to take him in, buttoned him to an awning-post by his coat. An officer coming along, deserted the individual making laughable pantomimes; "Move on," said the officer. "I ca-cant," hiccupped the Teuton. The officer giving him a shove, discovered to his amazement that the fellow was buttoned around the post. While unbuttoning him, and giving him some salutary advice, his two friends came out and took him away.

NEW MAGAZINES.—Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has sent us the usual budget of good things in literature, embracing the latest received numbers of *All the Year Round, Punch, Once a Week, Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper*, etc.

John J. Kromer, No. 403 Chesnut street, sends us *Le Beau Monde* for January, London *Fun, Fortnightly Review, Argosy*, etc.

A NUISANCE.—High Constable Clark has notified the occupants of premises along Dock street, from Second street to the wharf, that they cannot store lumber on the highways. Converting the public streets into a lumber-yard is a decided nuisance.

ARREST OF VAGRANTS.—This morning twenty-five vagrants were committed to prison from the First District Station House. The parties were all lodgers, some of them having been in the habit of sleeping in the Station Houses for the last ten years.

AWAITING AN OWNER.—A handsome smoking cap, found in the possession of a thief, and supposed to have been stolen, is at the Central Station, awaiting an owner.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISABLED FIREMEN.—The 31st annual report of this institution sets forth that during 1865 the appropriations for the relief of sick and disabled firemen, the widows and orphans of deceased firemen, and persons injured while aiding in the extinguishment of fires, have amounted to the sum of $1695·68. This was distributed among fifty individuals, of whom six were widows and orphans. The expenses paid for funerals were $150. The entire amount expended in relief since the institution of the Association is $26,351·42. 259 new members have been added to the roll since last report, 13 of whom are life members.

The Trustees are glad to announce that not a single name has been erased during the past twelve months for non-payment of the annual dues.

At this time there are 273 life members and 910 annual members, making a total of 1183.

The cash balance on hand is $646·39. The capital stock of the Association is $32,986·86, an increase of $1242·85 over the previous year. The receipts were $5133·23; amount expended, the same.

Donations to the funds of the Association have been to the amount of $179·50, as follows:—Messrs. Adolph & Keen, $100; John D. Brown, $50; Washington Fire Company $12·50; and from Mr. William Winterer, $17.

From David M. Lyle, Esq., Chief Engineer Fire Department, has been received the sum of sixty dollars, being for penalties imposed by him on various fire companies for violation of city ordinances. There has also been received $13·25, being the balance remaining in the hands of the treasurer of a Firemen's Convention called for the purpose of arranging an escort for the Good Intent Hose Company on their return from Pittsburg. Other conventions have ordered a similar disposition to be made of their surplus funds, but the money has not yet been paid to the treasurer.

In the last report attention was called to the immoderate speed and reckless manner in which some steam fire engines are driven through the streets during an alarm of fire; and it was hoped that the companies owning steam engines would regard our notice and remedy the evil; but the Board regret that such has not been the case, and on almost every occasion that calls for the services of our fire department, the drivers of some engines allow their horses to dash along at a fearful rate, imperilling human life, and to the frequent injury of the apparatus and the noble animals which drag it.

On the 16th of February, 1865, a law went into operation compelling the closing of all hatchways in stores and warehouses after the completion of each day's business, in order to prevent the frequent accidents to firemen entering such buildings in the dark. Besides the preservation of life and limb, a strict compliance with this law will prevent the spread of many fires, and the destruction of much property. The law has, however, been greatly disregarded. At the great fire about a week since, at Delaware avenue and Vine streets, and at the one last night in North Third street, the hatchways were found open. In both cases firemen were very seriously injured. The Association intend to commence prosecutions immediately, and hereafter in every case where the law is violated. The offenders are subjected to a fine of $50 for each offense, the money to go for the benefit of the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE—THE CAPTAIN OF A BRITISH BRIG SUPPOSED TO BE MORTALLY WOUNDED—ONE OF HIS CREW CHARGED WITH THE OFFENSE.—This morning an outrage occurred upon board the English brig *Theodorus*, lying at the foot of Dickerson street wharf, just below Reed street. As far as we could learn, the circumstances were these:—An Irish seaman, giving his name as Morris Abrahams, or Morris A. Hearn, one of the crew of the *Theodorus*, went aboard the brig at an early hour. Captain Joseph H. Cox was on deck at the time, and ordered Abrahams to go to work. He immediately discovered that he was disposed to give indications of insubordination, and made due preparations to enforce obedience. Abrahams had been locked up for several days, having been suspected of an intention to desert. Angry words and an altercation followed, when the seaman drew a sheath knife and plunged it into the left side of Captain Cox, and also cut him on the cheek and forehead. Officer John Crawford, Constable of the Fifth Ward, who was at hand, assisted by Officers John O'Donnell and James Nolen, went aboard the brig, and arrested Abrahams, and brought him before Alderman Dougherty, who committed him and two other parties who were present to prison, upon the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, to await the result of Captain Cox's injuries.

The brig was preparing to clear from this port for Gibraltar this morning, and preparations were being made at the time the assault was committed. At the time the assault was made the offender was entirely sober, and the attack entirely unprovoked. He was very boisterous in his action, and was exciting others of the crew to riotous conduct and mutiny. The injuries inflicted upon Captain Cox are of such a character as to produce death, in the opinion of the surgeons, and but little hope is entertained of his recovery. The accused has a rather vicious countenance, is evidently without education, and gives evidence of having led a dissipated life. He was taken to the County Prison, to await the results of the case.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—This morning, about half-past 8 o'clock, a most shocking catastrophe occurred at Alexander's saw-mill, Nos. 336 and 338 New Market street, Eleventh Ward. Edward Gray, aged 36 years, was engaged in oiling some machinery, when a large saw was started in operation by his brother. The latter occupied such a position as not to be able to observe Gray, and the saw in descending came in contact with the head of the unfortunate man. A huge bolt in one end of the saw was driven into Gray's temple, causing instant death. The saw in ascending raised the dead body, which fell to the ground with a terrible thump. The brother of the deceased was almost frantic with grief when he learned what had happened. The deceased leaves a wife and several children residing in Camden.

ELEGANT AND BEAUTIFUL.—We learn that La Coterie Blanche Association have now completed their arrangements for their select Hop to-morrow evening, and will give their subscribers a grand surprise. We feel assured, from personal acquaintance with the managers of the "Blanche party," that their third annual Hop will be the finest affair ever given in this city. The Secretary, William H. Bellows, will remain at the Florence office, No. 630 Chesnut street, until to-morrow 2 P. M. Subscribers and their friends can be accommodated with reserved seats in the Family Circle, or tickets for the Amphitheatre.

HONORS TO A PHILADELPHIA OFFICER.—The 5th United States Regular Cavalry having gone into barracks at Nashville, Tennessee, an order has been issued by Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Leib, commanding the regiment, directing that the encampment shall be known as "Ash Barracks," in honor of Captain Joseph P. Ash, late of Philadelphia, who was killed in action at the battle of Todd's Tavern, Virginia, May 8, 1864, while gallantly leading a charge against the enemy. In a circular letter communicating this order, Adjutant Cooley, on behalf of the commanding officer, writes:—"It was thought a fitting compliment to the memory of that gallant and heroic officer, who was endeared to all his brother officers by his many virtues. We feel proud that his name is borne on the records of this regiment, knowing that his example is one that all would do well to follow."

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY LAW.—Two men were arrested in the Twenty-fourth Ward yesterday, upon the charge of having violated the Sunday law by selling cattle. They are drovers, and had made the sale on Sunday at the Avenue Drove Yard. The accused were fined $7 each by Alderman Allen. The sale of cattle on Sunday is becoming quite a general thing, although strongly protested against by the majority of butchers and drovers.

VIOLATING AN ORDINANCE.—A woman was arrested yesterday, in the Sixteenth Ward, for throwing ashes on the public highways.

SCENE FROM A NEW PLAY.—*Mrs. Prim.*—So, Mr. Blossom, you have just come down to breakfast. The coffee and the beefsteak both are cold, the batter-cakes not fit to eat, but you have just yourself to blame. 'Tis Sunday morning, too, but I suppose you don't intend to go to church?

Blossom.—Madam, I *did* intend it, but 'tis the shocking truth that I was forced to stop and mend my "inexpressibles" before I came down stairs; and they bran new ones, too! To-morrow morning my first move shall be to go and get a real well-made pair from Tower Hall, where they have the largest and best stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, selling at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

A CARD OF THANKS.—The Florence Sewing Machine Company tender their thanks to Mr. G. W. Eddy for advertising, at his own expense, their place of business, and inviting the public to examine the Florence before purchasing elsewhere. Mr. Eddy does the public, as well as the Florence Company, a great kindness, as by his advertisement the public are led to make a comparison between the Florence and other sewing machines, which comparison always results in favor of the former, and thus the sales of the Company are increased, and the public are provided with the best sewing machine in the market. The office of this Company is at No. 630 Chesnut street, where all persons are invited to call and examine the justly celebrated Florence Sewing Machine, whether they wish to purchase or not. The Florence is guaranteed to give satisfaction, and is kept in order without charge.

GREAT ADVANTAGES are offered to the citizens of Philadelphia by the opening of the Market Street Tea House for the sale of Teas and Coffees exclusively, on the southeast corner of Twelfth and Market. The house is conveniently located in the central part of the city, opposite the principal markets, and conducted by Messrs. Boyd & Co., gentlemen whose experience enables them to select the best goods in the market, which they offer at the lowest market prices.

We solicit for them the liberal patronage of our readers.

"EVERYTHING bitter is hot," said a doctor to a young lady. "You will except a bitter cold morning, won't you, doctor?" was the rejoinder. There is nothing like having a supply of good coal these bitter cold mornings. It is, therefore, of interest to every housekeeper to know that W. W. Alter has constantly on hand the very best varieties of anthracite, and that he sells at the very lowest prices. The yards are located at No. 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue, and the branch office at Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

OIL PAINTINGS.—There is now on exhibition at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street about 175 fine framed Oil Paintings, by celebrated American and Flemish artists. Persons desirous of obtaining good paintings should call and examine them. They will be sold positively without reserve on Thursday and Friday evenings, 8th and 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

ALL BOOKS are sold at usual rates, at the Evans Gift Book Store, No 628 Chesnut street, and a gift worth from 50 cents to $100 bestowed upon each purchaser of a book.

THE "BOOK OF CUTTINGS," by our "Head Cutter," now to be had gratuitously, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s "One Price," under the Continental.

WE ADVISE all our readers to call at the Evans Gift Book Store, No 628 Chesnut street. Books are sold as cheap as in any other establishment, and a valuable gift presented with each book purchased.

SUPERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS at prices reduced to suit the times, unsurpassed in execution, style, or finish, life-like expression. See specimens. B. F. Reinser's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street

WE ARE glad to know that the Evans Gift Book Store is permanently established at No 628 Chesnut street. Costly gifts are given to all customers.

RUPTURE professionally treated, and correct Trusses applied, by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; Ladies' department first door below. A full line of Mechanical Remedies and Supports.

THE EVANS Gift Book Store is now permanently established in our city, at No 628 Chesnut street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

FRICK—GODSHALL.—At Philadelphia, Saturday, February 3, 1866, by the Rev. D. L. Gear, at his residence, Mr AARON K. FRICK, merchant of Philadelphia, to Miss SUSANNA A. GODSHALL, of Franconia, Montgomery county, Pa.

KALE—WOLF.—On February 1, by Rev. J. H. Kennard, Mr. WILLIAM H. KALE to Miss KATE H. WOLF, all of Philadelphia.

McNEILL—HILLMAN.—At the Parsonage of the Mariner's Bethel M. E. Church, No. 121 Almond street, by the Rev. William Mullen, February 1, 1866, Mr. WILLIAM McNEILL to Miss HESTER ANN HILLMAN, both of this city.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Monday morning, February 5, SARAH BAKER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 483 N. Fourth street, on Thursday morning, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Germantown.

BELROSE.—On the 4th instant, in the 13th year of his age, HARRY BELROSE, son of Louis and Julia Belrose.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th instant, from residence, No. 2003 Green street, at 2 o'clock.

BENNETT.—On the 5th instant ABBIE, daughter of David S. and Elizabeth J. Bennett, aged 4 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 840 S. Second street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BUMM.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, Mrs. HANNAH BUMM, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1111 Marlborough street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. $$$

CONARD.—On the 3d instant, of membranous croup, MARY ELIA, only daughter of Joseph and Mary C. Conard, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Fearon, No. 1706 Cox street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

CONNOLLY.—On the 4th instant, JOSEPH T., son of J. B. and Mary Ann Connolly, aged 2 years, 4 months, and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1604 Market street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to St. John's Cemetery, Manayunk.

DILLIN.—On Second-day morning, the 5th instant, MARY R., daughter of Eli and Elizabeth E. Dillin, aged 19 years and 21 days.

The funeral to take place from the residence of her parents, S. W. corner of Ridge avenue and Green streets, on Fifth-day (Thursday), the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. The funeral service to be considered over when the body leaves the house.

RAU.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. CATHARINE RAU, widow of the late John Rau, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 1415 Hancock street, above Master, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to American Mechanics' Cemetery.

RUDORF.—On the morning of the 5th instant, after a lingering illness, ELIZA W., daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Rudorf, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1036 Lethgow street, above George, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to St. John's M. E. Church Vault.

SKATES REDUCED.—WE HAVE PUT DOWN our prices for Skates at and below wholesale rates. We also have Skate-straps Heel-plates Skaters' Pocket Gimlets, etc. And have Skates ground up in a correct manner. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

NEARLY A DOZEN PATTERNS OF DOOR Springs may be found, with a general assortment of Hardware and Tools, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five MARKET St., below Ninth.

FIRE! MURDER! OR THIEVES! IF screamed from the window, will not bring assistance sooner than would a Watchman's Rattle, if used by a housekeeper. For sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12tf

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
GOOD, GLIB, GLASSY, GLORIOUS, SUPERBLY EXCELLENT, INDESCRIBABLY SPLENDID, AND UNPRECEDENTLY SUPERIOR
SKATING
ON UNION PARKS,
FOURTH AND DIAMOND STREETS,
THIS DAY, and BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED THIS EVENING.
Look out for the grand and novel spectacle and representation of the Aurora or Northern Lights, to-morrow evening, weather permitting.
Take Fifth, Eighth and Union cars. 1t

SKATING—SKATING.
SPLENDID SKATING ON THE
PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.
WITH ALL THE ATTRACTIONS AND ADVANTAGES PECULIAR TO THIS PARK.
There was SPLENDID SKATING on this Park a lot of last week, DAY and NIGHT, which can ONLY be produced by OUR PATENT ICE PLANE, which is not in use in any other PARK IN THIS CITY.
Open until 10 o'clock P. M.
SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS 25 CENTS EACH.
To be had at entrance. 1t*

SKATING TO-DAY! SKATING TO-DAY!
NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
Twenty-first St. and Columbia Avenue.
BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED THIS EVENING.
DOUGLASS' BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
Take Ridge Avenue, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Street Cars
SINGLE ADMISSION 25 CENTS. 4*

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.
SKATING [1t
ALL DAY AND EVENING.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.
COMBINATION SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
On Thursday and Friday Evenings next, 8th and 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut Street will be sold, without reserve, about one hundred and seventy-five fine Oil Paintings, embracing Mountain, River, and Lake Scenery, Figures, Interiors, etc., from the most eminent artists of the country. Open for examination with Catalogues on Tuesday. 2 5

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

WANTS

HOUSE WANTED, AT A LIBERAL RENT, promptly paid. Say Market to Pine, Sixth to Eighteenth, or boarding the May and furniture storage until September. "R" Box No. 1852, Post Office. 1*

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A gentleman and family in a private boarding house in a central part of the city. Address, stating terms etc., Box No. 101, Philadelphia Post Office. 1 31 6*

FOR SALE.

SIDE-YARD, DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, No. 1530 Poplar street, lot 35 by 90 to a back street (now vacant). FOLWELL & SON, No. 129 N. NINTH Street.

CORNER PROPERTY — FOUR-STORY Store and Dwelling, S. E. corner of Fifteenth and Race streets; lot 100 feet deep to a back street. Possession soon. FOLWELL & SON, No. 129 N. NINTH Street.

STORE PROPERTY, No. 134 N. EIGHTH Street; Store Property No. 42 N. Fifth street; Store Property, No. 152 N. Sixth street. Dwelling, No. 1030 Crease street with large lot, $2000 clear. FOLWELL & SON, No. 129 N. NINTH Street.

CALL OR SEND FOR FOLWELL'S LIST of Properties for sale. Office, No. 129 N. NINTH St.

NO. 1510 PINE, NO. 1717 PINE, NO. 1914 Pine, No. 1911 Vine, No. 716 Coates, No. 1014 Cherry, No. 712 Brown, and No. 1528 Poplar, for sale by FOLWELL & SON, No. 129 N. NINTH Street.

STORES AND DWELLINGS, NO. 1306 Poplar, No. 1509 Poplar, No. 2203 Coates, No. 1114 Shippen, No. 248 S. Tenth, No. 248 S. Eleventh, No. 916 S. Fifth, No. 610 Callowhill, No. 949 Race, No. 716 Race, No. 104 N. Second, and No. 225 N. Second, for sale by FOLWELL & SON, No. 129 N. NINTH St. 2 3 6*

COPARTNERSHIPS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF CHARLES H. HAMRICK.—We, the undersigned have formed a limited or special partnership under the provisions of the several acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania relating thereto, upon the following terms and conditions:—
First. The said partnership is to be conducted under the name of CHARLES H. HAMRICK.
Second. The general nature of the business to be carried on is that of importing, buying and selling by wholesale, Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods, and the place of business to be within the city of Philadelphia.
Third. The general partner is CHARLES H. HAMRICK, residing at No. 1231 S. SEVENTH Street, city of Philadelphia.
Fourth. The special partner is HART A. LEAVITT, residing on West Walnut lane, Germantown, Twenty-second Ward of the city of Philadelphia who has actually contributed and put into the common stock of said partnership twenty thousand dollars in goods and merchandise, consisting of Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods, appraised at said value by an appraiser duly appointed and qualified for that purpose by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, according to law.
Fifth. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six (1866), and to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (1867).
CHAS. H. HAMRICK,
General Partner.
H. A. LEAVITT,
Special Partner.
1 2t*6t

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

VALENTINES.
FISHER & BROTHER,
VALENTINES.
Comic Valentines 6 cents, all different.
Fancy Valentines, from one cent to five dollars.
VALENTINES IN LOTS.
$5, $10, $15, $20—cheap, new, and beautiful, supplied to the trade only.
FISHER & BROTHER,
2 3 6* No. 42 N. SIXTH Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

ENAMEL OF AMERICA.

THIS WILL INTEREST OUR
LADY READERS.
THERE HAS LONG BEEN FELT
on the part of our
LADY PATRONS
a desire to procure an article
OF TOILET
in which they
COULD PLACE CONFIDENCE,
and which would supersede the many injurious To'let Powders and Pastes which, for want of better, they were forced to use, to
THE INJURY
OF
THEIR COMPLEXION AND HEALTH.
NOW,
HOWEVER,
WE
HAVE
THE
PLEASURE
TO PLACE
BEFORE THEM
a article which we know from personal experience to be just what will satisfy them in every way.
It is Perfectly Harmless to the Skin.
WARRANTED TO BE SO,
In fact,
so well satisfied
have we become from long and patient
INVESTIGATION
that it will not injure, but greatly improve the skin,
AND
REALLY
BEAUTIFY
THE
COMPLEXION,
THAT WE WILL REFUND TO ANY LADY,
who, after giving our preparation,
THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED
ENAMEL OF AMERICA,
A FAIR TRIAL,
THE MONEY PAID FOR IT IF IT FAILS.
IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE IN ALL ITS COMPONENT PARTS, AND CONSEQUENTLY
IS HARMLESS, ONLY TO IMPROVE
THE APPEARANCE OF
THE SKIN.
It will really remove
FRECKLES,
MOLES,
BLACKWORM,
PIMPLES,
and by cleansing and softening the skin, give it a
BEAUTIFUL VELVETY APPEARANCE.
It will conceal the marks of
SMALLPOX,
AND IT WILL
INSTANTANEOUSLY REMOVE
ALL
ROUGHNESS FROM THE SKIN.
FOR
CHAPPED HANDS
AND
FACE
IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL,
making the skin as white and smooth as
IVORY.
LADIES WHO HAVE CHAPPED HANDS,
or skin made rough by exposure to the cold winds, are invited to
CALL AND TRY IT,
and satisfy yourself before you
PURCHASE IT.
A Bottle
ALWAYS OPEN UPON THE COUNTER,
FOR LADIES TO USE,
WITHOUT CHARGE,
AT
FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO'S
BEAUTIFUL STORE,
S. W. COR. EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS.
PRICE.
Single Bottle $1 00
Six Bottles 5 00
FOR SALE BY
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JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
GLENN & CO.,
HUNT & CO.,
HARRISON & ARMSTRONG,
Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Perfumers.
FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO.
are the sole Agents for the
VERY DELIGHTFUL
ENCH PREPARAT

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Reception of Admiral Porter and Staff by the Maryland Legislature.

From the Baltimore Commercial of Saturday.

ANNAPOLIS, February 2.—By invitation of the General Assembly of Maryland, communicated in a joint resolution of both Houses, to Rear-Admiral Porter and the officers and Professors of the Naval Academy to visit the two Houses of the Legislature, the joint Committee appointed for that purpose received their distinguished guest and his staff to-day at 12 o'clock, at the State House.

The Admiral, with about thirty officers and Professors, all in brilliant uniforms, were invited to the Executive Chamber, where they were cordially greeted by Governor Swann.

RECEPTION IN THE SENATE.

After the ceremony of personal introduction of the different officers to the Executive of the State, the distinguished visitors, accompanied by the Governor, were escorted by the committee to the Senate Chamber, where they were received with every demonstration of respect. Senator Billingsly, of St. Mary's, in a graceful manner, introduced to the President and members of the Senate Rear-Admiral Porter, and generally the officers and professors accompanying him. The Presidents of the Senate, Lieutenant-Governor Cox, then addressed Admiral Porter substantially as follows:—

REMARKS OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COX.

Admiral:—In compliance with joint resolutions of both Houses of the General Assembly of Maryland, accepted with entire unanimity, it becomes my agreeable duty to extend to you, and the officers of your staff, a cordial welcome to this hall of legislation, a spot venerable in associations of the past, but chiefly distinguished as the scene of that early Congress at which the Father of his Country relinquished the seals of public office for the more genial pursuits of private life. The fine historical group upon the right wall of the chamber represents the august occasion; while the portraits in other parts of the hall point the memory of those distinguished men, who graced, at that early day, the good old commonwealth of Maryland. It is fitting that amid such associations, and surrounded by art-subjects like these, the ceremony of reception should be dispensed to the brave and loyal men who have so recently illustrated the valor and virtues of the fathers.

The patriotism which inspired the great Washington to deeds of heroism in the cause of human liberty burned as brightly in the bosoms of the noble commanders under whose guidance the army and navy achieved a lasting triumph over the enemies of the Union. In this roll of the great captains of the age, you, sir, occupy no unenviable position. When the events of the late war shall be traced by the impartial pen of other times, there will appear upon the historic page no prouder record than that of the unfaltering loyalty and daring courage which have rendered illustrious, in one day, the hero of Vicksburg and Fort Fisher. Your name, sir, will become a household world around every American hearthstone, and the glorious deeds you have wrought out for the Republic be embalmed in the grateful recollection of your countrymen for ages to come.

To which Admiral Porter responded as follows.—

RESPONSE OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

Gentlemen of the Maryland Assembly:—I take great pleasure in expressing my thanks, and that of the officers of the Naval Academy, for the honor you have conferred on us, and for the kind greeting you have given us to-day. I should consider myself deficient in common intelligence if I could not find language to express what is due to you on this occasion. I trust, though, that you will take the will for the deed, and not expect me to express what I feel in a very long-tay speech. Speech-making is not my vocation, and I very much fear that if I attempted any extended remarks I should subject myself to the criticism of the intelligent gentlemen who are now listening to me—who are accustomed daily to listen to more eloquent orations.

We have come to live amongst you, and I trust that our associations will be of the most agreeable character. It it is decided to locate the Naval Academy permanently at this place I am sure, from all that I have seen and heard since I have been here, and since the Legislature has been in session, that you will do all in your power to afford us the advantages we so much require to make this institution what it should be—an honor to the country.

I hope you will pass laws to protect the young midshipmen from the temptations that beset them on every side. Their future success in life may depend in a great measure on the action of this Legislature and the laws it may enact for their benefit. The discipline of the Naval Academy will provide for their welfare inside of the walls, but there are certain allurements on the outside over which we have no control, which are beneficial neither to manhood nor youth, and these can only be controlled by the Legislature.

I can only say in conclusion, for myself and in behalf of all the officers in the Academy, that we shall take great pleasure in receiving the members of the Legislature and the officers attached thereto, at our houses, where the latch-string will always be found hanging on the outside, where one and all will receive that welcome due to the representatives of this time-honored State, a State which has shown such a noble example during the Rebellion, and now shines forth as the brightest star of the Union.

Admiral Porter was then invited to take the chair of the President, Governor Swann being seated on his left, and Lieutenant-Governor Cox on his right. The Senators, ladies, and a large number of visitors present were then presented to the Admiral, the band in the Senate gallery performing inspiring airs in the meantime.

After the ceremonies of introduction had been performed, and an interchange of courtesies had taken place, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Ohr, took a recess.

RECEPTION IN THE HOUSE.

Admiral Porter, accompanied by the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and the officers of the Academy, were then escorted to the House of Delegates, when Colonel Billingsly introduced him to the Speaker of the House and the members of that body. Speaker Frazier then welcomed the Admiral and the officers of the Naval Academy to the floor of the House, where seats in front of the Speaker's desk had been provided for them. Mr. Frazier referred to the successful naval engagements of the Admiral, which gave him a passport everywhere.

Admiral Porter, after expressing his thanks for his reception, said, in reply, that he never appropriated to himself the compliments that were addressed to him, but he accepted them in behalf of the navy. After a few other remarks, he repeated the invitation to the members of the House that he had given in the other branch, to visit himself and other officers of the Academy, where their presence would be always welcomed.

After music from the band the House adjourned, and the guests retired.

RECEPTION IN THE EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

The Admiral and his officers were then invited to visit the spacious Executive Chamber, as the guests of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Here they were bountifully entertained with the choicest champagne, the members of the Legislature and many other visitors being present. Governor Swann welcomed his distinguished guests in a few brief remarks:—

REMARKS OF GOVERNOR SWANN.

Gentlemen of the Legislature and Fellow-citizens:—You are here to-day to do honor to one of the most distinguished and gallant officers of our navy—a man who, in the bloody strife which has so recently terminated in the restoration of this Government, rendered unmistakable service in the defense and maintenance of our glorious Union. He is here by the invitation of the Legislature; and let me tell you, my friends, that in honoring him—in extending to him the hospitalities of this ancient Commonwealth, you honor yourselves and the people of the whole State of Maryland. It would be inappropriate at this time and this occasion to refer to the brilliant record which he brings with him. That record has become part and parcel of our common renown. As Marylanders we claim a participation in the glory of his great exploits.

The names of Grant and Sherman, and Farragut and Porter will be held in grateful recollection, when you and I, and those present shall have passed away and been forgotten. If you desire to estimate the value of their services in putting down the Rebellion to never this Union, let me point you to the symbol of our nationality when floats over us to-day, with not a single star blotted from its glittering folds—standing firm in all the grandeur of its power and triumph. Men like those the State of Maryland delights to honor.

We stand here upon ground consecrated and made forever venerable by the most stirring reminiscences of the past. It was under this roof, and almost in the very spot where I now stand, that the Father of his Country laid down his sword after achieving the liberties of an oppressed and down-trodden people. It was here that the men of the Revolution, in those times that tried men's souls were wont to assemble. It was here that Howard, and Williams, and Philpot, and the representatives of the Old Maryland Line buckled on their armor to go forth upon their great mission of human freedom. Proud, however, as their associations must prove to Maryland, and patriotic men from whatever section, they serve to heighten rather than diminish, by the loyal impulses which they inspire, the lustre which is thrown around this old landmark of the Revolution, by the presence of our distinguished friend here to-day.

If it were possible for the Executive of the State to give increased emphasis to the proceedings which have already transpired, I would bee to avail myself on this occasion to extend to him my heartfelt congratulations, and to bid him welcome to the State of Maryland in the name of her admiring and grateful people.

The Governor then proposed the health of Admiral Porter.

Admiral Porter responded in brief and appropriate terms. Addresses were also made by Lieutenant-Governor Cox, Adjutant-General Berry, and others. The band discoursed its music. Many lively toasts were drank, and an hour was passed in a very cheerful manner. The Admiral and his officers then took formal leave of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and withdrew, expressing their gratification at the distinguished courtesy with which they had been honored.

LIST OF OFFICERS, NAVAL AND CIVIL, ATTACHED TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY, ARRANGED IN THEIR DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, superintendent; Lieutenant-Commanding K. R Breese, assistant to superintendent; Paymaster Charles W. Abbott, paymaster; Surgeon R. C. Dean, surgeon; Assistant Surgeon, —— Ramsay; Captain McLane Tilton, executive officer; Chaplain C. H. Smith, chaplain; Richard M. Chase, secretary; Carlisle P. Porter, assistant secretary; Owen D. Robb 1st clerk; Henry A. Roset, 2d clerk; Richard Swan, commissary; Roger Bellis, storekeeper; C. L. Harris clerk to commandant of midshipmen; J. H. Havens, clerk to paymaster; William H. Harris, do; A. L. Barker, do; J. B. Arault, captain's clerk, Santee; W. H. Chase, do., Constitution; J. M. Aiden, assistant librarian; Lieutenant Commander S. B. Luce, commander of midshipmen and instructor of seamanship, naval tactics, ordnance, naval gunnery, artillery, and infantry tactics.

In Seamanship, under commandant of midshipmen, the following assistants to commandants:—Lieutenant-Commander R. F. R. Lewis, senior instructor; Lieutenant-Commanders R. W. Mead, Thomas O. Selfridge, John S. Barnes.

In Ordnance, Naval Gunnery, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics.—Lieutenant-Commanders F. M. Ramsay, Mont. Sicard, E. O. Matthews, A. F. Crossman.

In Executive Duty.—P. C. Johnson, commanding Constitution.

In Executive Duty — ——, in charge of practice ship; Lieutenant-Commander J. A. Grier, assistant to commandant.

Art Defense.—Justin Bonnafons, head of department; Theodore Maurice, A. J. Corborier, assistants. Lieutenant Commandants—W. P. McCann, executive duty; O. F. Stanton, commanding Santee; R. R. Wallace, Constitution; N. Green, Constitution; H. W. Miller, Santee; N. H. Farquhar, Santee; T. F. Kane, Santee.

In Department of Mathematics.—Professor of Mathematics, W. H. Wilcox, head of department, assisted by the following:—Chaplain—H. B. Hibben. Lieutenant Commander—H. D. Todd, S. D. Greene, E. Ames, W. W. Johnson. C. F. Johnson.

In Department of Steam Engineering.—Chief Engineer, W. W. Wood, head of department; Chief Engineer, Eben Hoyt, assistant. First Assistants—H. C. McIlvain, John Hawkins, J. S. Vaudain. Second Assistants—E. D. Leavitt, Jr, H. H. Harris, Jr., T. Cooper, B. C. Gowing.

On board the practice steamer, in charge of engines and practical instruction, First Assistant Engineer, G. L. Barry, Winnipee. Third Assistants—W. C. Buchenback, do.; A. H. Henderson, do.; E. P. Rank, Mercury; W. A. Menzer, do. Assistant Professor Otto Fuchs, teacher in draughting. Third Assistant Engineers—M. R. Stevenson, Phlox; J. G. Litig, do.

In Astronomy, Navigation, and Surveying.—Lieutenant-Commander R. L. Phythian, head of department, assisted by the following:—Lieutenant Commanding, Le Roy Fitch, assistant instructor of topographical and hydrographic drawing; Lieutenant-Commander A. P. Cook, assistant; Assistant Professor, C. L. White; Assistant Professor, G. A. Osborn, assistants.

In Natural and Ex. Philosophy—Professor A. W. Smith, head of department; First Assistant Engineer R. H. Thurston; second do. do. Pemberton; third do. do., R. M. Bruff; and Assistant Professor, John W. Rice, assistants.

Ethics and English Studies—Lieutenant Commander J. N. Miller, head of department. Assistant Professors—Thomas Kearney, T. G. Forde, H. T. Mackintosh, H. H. Fay, J. E. Dixon, C. F. Hyde, R. Little.

French Language.—Professor A. N. Girault, head of department. Assistant Professors—J. L. Daviliers, Charles Magrau, A. V. S. Courcelle.

Spanish Language.—Professor E. A. Roget, head of department. Assistant Professor—H. M. Monsarto.

Department of Drawing.—Professor E. Seaver, head of department. Assistant Professor—Hitchings.

Du Chaillu on the African Pigmies.

M. Du Chaillu publishes the following interesting letter in the London *Times*:—

"To the Editor of the *Times*.—Sir:—As I find that the report of what Mr. J. Crawfurd said in reference to the small and peculiar tribe of natives which I met with in the mountains of Western Equatorial Africa, between one degree and two degrees south latitude, and about twelve degrees east longitude, has occasioned skepticism, I now copy from my original note-book, which I have shown to Sir Roderick Murchison, the following details. I further understand from him that Mr. Crawfurd had no intention of disparaging the accuracy of my description, but simply wished to have such an explanation as I now offer:—

"These little people, termed 'Obonogo,' may be considered the gipsies of the region. They are of migratory habits, and change their temporary shelter under trees from one place to another. They gain their livelihood by trapping game, which they exchange with the settled villagers for food, and, like some European gipsies, if this method fails, they steal and decamp. While the inhabitants of this mountain region are lighter in color than those of the sea shore, these Obonogo are still less dark. They have only short tufts of hair upon their heads, and are thus strikingly distinguished from the settled inhabitants, who wear large turrets of hair upon their heads. They have a wild, anxious, and timorous expression in their eyes, and although I gave many beads to entice some of them to remain, and was brought to them stealthily by the natives, all the men, except a young adult, disappeared, leaving a few women behind. It would appear that my visit alarmed them, for, although I stayed a week in the adjacent village, the Obonogo were no more to be heard of.

"The following are the measurements I was enabled to make:—

"The only adult male measured four feet six inches; but as one of the women reached five feet one-quarter inch (she being considered extraordinarily tall), I have no doubt that some of the men are equally tall, and some perhaps taller. The other women I measured had the following heights:—Four feet eight inches, four feet seven and one-quarter inches, four feet five inches, and the smallest four feet four and one-quarter inches. I thought, after looking at the whole group of the adult women, that their average height was from four feet five inches to four feet six inches. The smallest woman had the largest head, viz., one foot ten and one-fifth inches in circumference, the smallest was one foot nine inches round.

"In the volume which I propose to publish more details respecting these little people, with a short vocabulary of their language, will be given. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

"P. B. DU CHAILLU.

"No. 129 Mount street, January 16."

—The Countess Millefiori, known by the name of Rosina, is dead. Some years ago the newspapers announced, it will be remembered, the morganic marriage of Victor Emmanuel with the Countess Millefiori. This news was not contradicted. The Countess Millefiori leaves two children—son and daughter. They have received the titles of count and countess. No one in Italy is ignorant of the influence exercised by the Countess Millefiori over the mind of the King. People agree, however, in saying that she was very charitable, and often gave the King better advice than his ministers. She had for a long time hesitated to go to Tuscany; she, however, decided to do so, and a splendid residence was being prepared for her. She died aged forty-two, of a cancerous tumor. It was for the purpose of being present at her death-bed that Victor Emmanuel left, in the height of the ministerial crisis, for Mandria. The Countess was the daughter of a drum-major, who became an officer in the corps of the King's Guards. Victor Emmanuel is said to be inconsolable for her loss.

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On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 36S CHESNUT Street, to our old location,

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GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

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JAY COOKE & CO.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

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JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

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AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING

COFFEE BROWNER,

FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,

Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown, instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.

They work like a charm, **ALWAYS** giving entire **SATISFACTION.**

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The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way, **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**

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SUPER MARYLAND HAMS,
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 9 15 6m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks* only its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN, FURMAN SHEPPARD, THOS. MACKELLAR, JOHN SUPPLEE, JOHN W. CLOGHORN, SILAS YERKES, Jr., ALFRED S. GILLETT, WM. S. LAWRENCE, CHARLES I. DUPONT, HENRY F. KENNEY, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 1y

FIRE INSURANCE,

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $150,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

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JAMES BROWN, President.
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THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

SHIPPING.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED INDEPENDENT OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK

is receiving Freights daily at low rates,
SECOND WHARF BELOW SPRUCE STREET,
and will insure at low rates.

P. R CLARK, Agent,
2 5 1m Nos 314 and 316 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."

"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."

Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABIN.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30

Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.

THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from
ALL NATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
(Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.

ETNA, Saturday, February 10.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, February 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, February 17.
CITY OF CORK, Wednesday, February 21.

At noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London.....95 00 Steerage to London.....34 00
First Cabin to Paris.....105 00 Steerage to Paris.....40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc., at moderate rates.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin $90 00; Steerage $35 00; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
1 25 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LIQUORS.

J. W. HAMMAR,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign

BRANDIES, WINES,

AND

FINE OLD WHISKIES,

No. 620 MARKET STREET,

1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

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MOSES NATHANS,
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ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S

New Patent Deep Sand-Joint

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 4 1y No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

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Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

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MATCHES AND BLACKING,

NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,

First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.

3 4 PHILADELPHIA.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids Wigs Toupees Bandeaux, Bapillons, Rouleaux, Tongues, Frises Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere

11 30 3m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Co all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000 United States 5 per cent. loan, '71.....$95,000 00
120 000 " 6 " '81.....129 100 00
200.000 " 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes.....204 375 00
100 000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan.....99 250
84,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....89 250
125.000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan.....132,812 50
20.000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....20,000 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....28,750 00
25 000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage 6s Per Cent. Bonds.....23,750 00
15,000 200 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia.....13,537 50
7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....8,580 0
5.000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....3,250 00
40.000 Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call.....40,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.....18,900 00
170 700 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property.....170,700 0
$1,036,850 Par. Market value.....$996,560 00
Real Estate.....90,000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made.....121,613 37
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company.....40,511 44
Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies $ 132. Estimated value.....2,910 00
Cash in Banks.....$55,956 89
Cash in Drawer.....678 46 56,635 35
$1,253,647 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Peter Barton, John D Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooks, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1828—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851 96.

Capital.....$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus.....944 543 15
Premiums.....1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866, $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles W. Boncker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 1y

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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JAMES M. COCHRAN, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor,

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, Mecouch & Co.
George Marvin No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 1y

THE PROVIDENT

Life and Trust Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Mont 22d 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley, Jeremiah Hacker, Joshua H. Morris, Richard Wood, Richard Cadbury, Henry Haines, T. Wistar Brown, William C. Longstreth, Charles F. Coffin,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE. [7 28 1y
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YE

The Last New Disease.

From the London Lancet.

We have lately had to refer more than once to the prevalence of parasitic disease in Germany, arising from eating pork infested with the newly observed *trichina spiralis*. Dr. Thudichum addresses us with the following particulars of the outbreak at Hedersleben:—

Reliable accounts of the epidemic of trichiniasis at Hedersleben, in Prussian Saxony, show it to have been the most extensive and fatal of all outbreaks hitherto recorded. While the Hettstadt outbreak caused severe sickness to upwards of one hundred and fifty persons, and the death of twenty-eight out of this number, the epidemic of Hedersleben has already (up to December 21, 1865) produced upwards of ninety deaths. From these figures we may fairly conclude that the total number of persons attacked amounts to several hundreds. All this havoc has been caused by one trichinous pig! The butcher, having recognized the abnormal appearance of the meat of this pig, had carefully disguised it by mixing it with the meat of two healthy pigs, or added it in small pieces to larger joints of pork to make up weight. He made this confession shortly before his death, which was caused by trichiniasis contracted from his own meat. His wife also died of the disease.

The most lamentable part of the history of this outbreak is, however, the circumstance that the practitioners resident at Hedersleben failed to diagnose the disease in the early stages of the first cases, when there would have been time to seize and destroy much of the fatal pork then exhibiting in the butcher's shop. The sudden and simultaneous seizure of many persons with vomiting and purging, with griping, spasm, and collapse, effectually simulated a commencing epidemic of cholera, and opium was used freely to arrest the symptoms. When the course and fatality of the outbreak at last led to a correct appreciation of its nature, the time for prevention, mitigation, or palliation had passed by.

Many physicians, from all parts of Germany, have gone to Hedersleben to study the disease. The public have been roused once more to a sense of the danger. Panic impels to unreasonable propositions, and reasonable measures are neglected. Ignorance and folly form a grotesque background.

At Berlin a meeting of town councillors, butchers, doctors, and a sprinkling of the general public was held shortly before Christmas. Professor Virchow addressed the meeting, and urged the necessity of instituting a microscopical examination of all pork. At the conclusion of his speech he handed to the President a piece of smoked sausage and a piece of meat from a pig which had been recognized as trichinous. Thereupon a veterinary practitioner named Urban rose, and combated all that science has acquired during the past five years as an unfounded illusion. "Trichinæ," he said, "are the most harmless animals in the world. It is only doctors without practice who make a noise about them, in order to create some occupation for themselves," etc. (Great interruption; the President is obliged to stop the veterinarian). Drs. Virchow and Mason demand an apology from M. Urban. Dr. Mason challenges Urban to eat some of the sausage on the President's table. (Great applause.) Urban wishes to explain. The meeting calls upon him to eat. "He had not spoken of Berlin doctors ('eat, eat'), but of those at Hedersleben. (Eat.') He would first see whether the sausage contained trichinæ." (Great laughter, and continued shouts of "eat, eat, eat." (Whereupon M. Urban suddenly seizes the sausage on the President's table, bites off a piece, eats it, and leaves the hall forthwith, amid the applause and laughter of the assembly.

About five days later (on December 23) the *Zeitung* reported that the veterinarian, Urban was ill. He was confined to his bed, and his arms and legs were paralyzed. A hope was expressed that the illness was not caused by trichinæ contained in the sausage of which he had been badgered to swallow a piece. Vain hope!

The Berlin butchers, finding their trade extinguished, held a meeting on the 30th of December, and resolved, with two hundred votes against nine, to make arrangements for the microscopic examination of all pork. They have petitioned for the co-operation of the municipality, and desire to make the examination obligatory upon all.

The butchers in the exporting towns of North Germany also instituted microscopic examinations. Thus we learn that a butcher at Flensburg, in Schleswig, who kills 15,000 pigs per annum, the meat of which is mostly exported to England, has adopted this measure of precaution; his is laudable; but no one should rely upon such examination exclusively. All pork should be most carefully cooked before use. Trichinæ in man are prevented with certainty, only by careful and thorough cooking.

Some say, "We in England do not eat raw meat, and therefore the danger of trichiniasis does not affect us." This is an error. In at least one county the agricultural laborers do eat raw bacon. But the strongest proof of the possibility of trichiniasis breaking out among us at any time is the circumstance that the common tapeworm from pork, *Tænia solium*, is always infesting a number of persons throughout the kingdom. Now, if measles survive salting, smoking, and cooking (so called), and, after ingestion, become tapeworms, *a fortiori* it is clear that trichinæ will survive these processes, because they are much better protected against their influence than measles. The trichina has been discovered in this country; cases of trichiniasis have unquestionably been observed, and instances of encapsuled trichinæ are constantly being discovered in our anatomical theatres. Only last year a subject with millions of trichinæ in its flesh was dissected in the Middlesex Hospital. Why, therefore, disguise or deny the danger? Let us prevent it. Let us be ready to meet it at all stages. Let us search for the source whence the pig receives the trichina, and endeavor to close it up.

The Newly Opened Ports in Japan.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* of January 6 gives the following interesting account of the two Japanese ports just opened to foreign trade:

THE FREE PORTS OF JAPAN.

"The telegram from Galle announcing that the Mikado of Japan has given his sanction to the opening of the ports of Osacca, or Ohotaka, and Hiago to foreign trade, is important. These places, which are only about a dozen miles separat, afford the most important commercial position in the land of the Rising Sun, and admission to them may be expected to result in a very considerable increase of our trade with that country. Indeed, it is likely to be of more consequence than all the other privileges which our treaty confers.

"Sir Harry Parkes is a very energetic Minister, deservedly popular with the British community in the far East, and his action in the matter may have had some immediate effect; but the opening of these two ports—Hiago as a port where foreign ships might lie and foreigners reside, Ohotaka as a place where trade might be carried on without the privilege of residence—was only a question of time. In Lord Elgin's treaty with Japan it was stipulated that British subjects were to be admitted to them in 1863; but in 1862 the Taicoon and Japanese ambassadors to England prevailed upon Earl Russell to postpone the carrying out of this arrangement by granting other privileges, such as an open port in the island of Tsusima, and by urgently representing to him that novel intercourse with strangers had brought their country to the verge of a revolution, and that the Government wanted time to deal with the disturbing influences thus introduced. It was understood, however, that the original arrangement was to be carried out as soon as the Japanese authorities could effect it with safety; and if the telegrams can be trusted this is now done.

"Onotaka is a very large town, covering a semi-circle of nearly ten miles at the eastern end of the Su-We Nada or inland sea of Japan, and at the mouth of the river Engawa, which runs down from Miaco, the residence of the Mikado or Spiritual Emperor. Large white palaces, surrounded with trees, are scattered through it, and the thick line of junks constantly pressing into the river indicates that its trade is already very great. It is the port of Miaco, and by far the largest commercial emporium in Japan; but large vessels would have to anchor a considerable way off the shore, and would be exposed to the winds blowing up the inland sea. There are too many daimios residing in this city, and the native population is too dense, to render it a desirable place of residence for foreigners. Hiago is situated in a small protected bay at the feet of some fine mountains on the north shore of the Su-Wo Nada, and about twelve miles distant from Ohotaka. Large vessels can anchor off it, within biscuit throw of the beach; and were the bay only a little larger, few places in the world would be more convenient for shipping and transhipping goods. The climate is exceedingly healthy, and the beautiful series of sea lakes in the neighborhood will afford fine opportunities for yachting. British merchants in Japan have reason to congratulate themselves on a port being open for them where the atmosphere, the scenery, and the opportunities for making money are all so good. If only discontented Loonins can be kept from occasionally cutting at them with long swords, it may be said that their lines have fallen to them in a pleasant place."

—The Columbia correspondent of the Charleston *News* furnishes the following list of legislative waggeries:—

The following list of committees was prepared by a member of the Senate, and handed around among the members of that venerable body, much to their merriment:—

Committee on Drinks—The President, Mr. Porter.

On Birds—The clerk, Mr. Martin.

On Scottish Population—Messrs. McDuffie, McClutchen, and McQueen.

On Cities—Mr. Townes.

On Suburbs—Mr. Towns-end.

On Agriculture—Mr. Tillman.

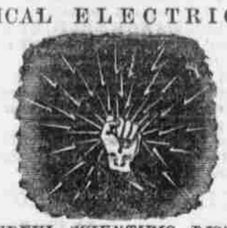
On Spoiled Meats and Cheese—Mr. Skepper.

On Roofing the State-House—Mr. Shingler.

On Children—Mr. Brat-ton.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY



WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE

No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious Fistulent and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment or others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, ironfounder, No 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work No 51 N Third street; Colonel I. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,

2 1smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL 2 2 1y

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA
Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Neck aces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.

Also, the celebrated

"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,

which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.

Motto of Lone Jack:—

"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Department for Supplying the City with Water for the Year 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of three hundred and forty-five thousand four hundred and twenty-five ($345,425) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to defray the expenses of the Department for Supplying the City with Water for the year 1866, as follows:—

Item 1. For salary of Chief Engineer, twenty-eight hundred ($2800) dollars.

Item 2. For salary of Register, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 3. For salaries of Chief Clerk and seven Permit Clerks, eight thousand two hundred ($8200) dollars.

Item 4. For salaries of eight Inspectors, six thousand four hundred ($6400) dollars.

Item 5. For salaries of four Purveyors and one Messenger, four thousand ($4000) dollars.

Item 6. For salaries of Clerk and Draughtsman at Engineer's Office, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 7. For salaries of two Engineers at Fairmount Works, nineteen hundred ($1900) dollars.

Item 8. For salaries of four Assistant Engineers at Fairmount Works, two thousand four hundred ($2400) dollars.

Item 9. For salary of Watchman at Fairmount Works ($900) dollars.

Item 10. For salaries of two Engineers at Delaware Works, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 11. For salaries of six Firemen at Delaware Works, three thousand six hundred ($3300) dollars.

Item 12. For salaries of two Watchmen at Delaware Works, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 13. For salaries of two Engineers at Schuylkill Works (with houses), one thousand eight hundred ($1800) dollars.

Item 14. For salaries of two Assistant Engineers at Schuylkill Works, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 15. For salaries of eight Firemen at Schuylkill Works, four thousand eight hundred ($4800) dollars.

Item 16. For salary of one Watchman at Schuylkill Works (with house), five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 17. For salaries of two Engineers and four Firemen at Twenty-fourth Ward Works, four thousand four hundred ($4400) dollars.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Item 18. For books, stationery, advertising, printing, and posting, twenty-five hundred ($2500) dollars.

Item 19. For fuel for offices, ground-rents, cleansing, incidentals, etc., fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars.

Item 20. For coal at Fairmount Works, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 21. For coal at Delaware Works, thirty-one thousand five hundred ($31,500) dollars.

Item 22. For coal at Schuylkill Works, twenty-three thousand ($23,000) dollars.

Item 23. For coal at Twenty-fourth Ward Works, ten thousand five hundred ($10,500) dollars.

Item 24. For wood for all the works, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 25. For tallow, oil, and gas, at Fairmount Works, two thousand seven hundred and fifty ($2750) dollars.

Item 26. For tallow, oil, and fluid, at Delaware Works, seven hundred and fifty ($750) dollars.

Item 27. For tallow, oil, and gas, at Schuylkill Works, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 28. For tallow, oil, and fluid, at Twenty-fourth Ward Works, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 29. For small stores, tools, red and white lead, gum, hemp, emery, etc., twenty-eight hundred ($2800) dollars.

Item 30. For repairs at Fairmount Works, seven thousand two hundred ($7200) dollars.

Item 31. For repairs at Delaware Works, thirty-two hundred ($3200) dollars.

Item 32. For repairs at Schuylkill Works, sixty-eight hundred ($6800) dollars.

Item 33. For repairs at Twenty-fourth Ward Works, four thousand ($4000) dollars.

Item 34. For keeping grounds in order, twenty-three hundred ($2300) dollars.

Item 35. For keeping pipes, plugs, stops, and fixtures in good order, seventeen thousand five hundred ($17,500) dollars.

Item 36. For keeping buildings, grounds, and reservoirs in good order, nineteen thousand eight hundred ($19,800) dollars.

Item 37. For the purchase of iron pipes, fire-plugs, stop-cocks, lead, brass castings, iron castings, and other fixtures and materials connected with the laying of pipes, setting of plugs and stops, one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars.

Item 38. For labor in laying pipes, setting and fitting fire plugs, stop-cocks, etc., fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars.

Item 39. For drilling and making new attachments, fifty-six hundred ($5600) dollars.

Item 40. For iron railing at Fairmount, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 41. For supplying water to plugs in Germantown, two hundred and seventy-five ($275) dollars.

Item 42. For carriage hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Provided, That the coal to be furnished to the Works other than the Delaware Works shall be Schuylkill, to be purchased from miners or shippers only. And provided further, That the contract for all supplies shall be awarded to the lowest bidder, after advertisements for proposals; and that all expenditures for repairs shall be made with the approval of the Committee on Water, and warrants shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this third day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 6 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Inspectors of the County Prison for the year 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and one ($112,101) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Inspectors of the County Prison, to defray the expenses of the year 1866, as follows:—

Item 1. For wheat, rye, and corn flour, fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixty ($14,760) dollars.

Item 2. For beef, mutton, and pork, sixteen thousand eight hundred ($16,800) dollars.

Item 3. For sugar, rice, molasses, coffee, tea, and other provisions, six thousand three hundred and fifty-five ($6355) dollars.

Item 4. For oil and soap, one thousand two hundred and seventy-six ($1276) dollars.

Item 5. For potatoes and vegetables, fourteen hundred ($1400) dollars.

Item 6. For drugs and medicines, nine hundred ($900) dollars.

Item 7. For hay, feed, and straw, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 8. For railroad and omnibus tickets, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 9. For stationery and printing, including annual report, seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 10. For brushes, brooms, and combs, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 11. For milk and ice, three hundred and seventy ($370) dollars.

Item 12. For hops, malt, lime, and buckets, two hundred and ten ($210) dollars.

Item 13. For discharge of prisoners, in accordance with law, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 14. For hospital, six hundred and fifty ($650) dollars.

Item 15. For furniture, shoeing horses, seeds, and miscellaneous expenses, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 16. For fuel, of which all coal purchased shall be Schuylkill, and shall be purchased of miners and shippers only, seven thousand five hundred and ten ($7510) dollars.

Item 17. For clothing and bedding, eleven thousand one hundred and seventy ($11,170) dollars.

Item 18. For lumber, brass cocks, tin, paint, glass, iron, hardware, and repairs generally, one thousand eight hundred and fifty ($1850) dollars.

Item 19. For gas, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 20. For salaries of superintendent and deputy, two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five ($2925) dollars.

Item 21. For salary of clerk, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five ($1125) dollars.

Item 22. For salaries of physician and apothecary, seventeen hundred and fifty ($1750) dollars.

Item 23. For salaries of superintendent and keeper of shoe department, seventeen hundred and fifty ($1750) dollars.

Item 24. For salaries of nine gatekeepers and assistant in cotton factory, eight thousand three hundred and fifty ($8350) dollars.

Item 25. For salaries of baker and cook, twelve hundred and fifty ($1250) dollars.

Item 26. For salaries of five watchmen, thirty-one hundred and twenty-five ($3125) dollars.

Item 27. For salaries of messenger and firemen, eight hundred and twenty-five ($825) dollars.

Item 28. For salaries of two matrons, eleven hundred and fifty ($1150) dollars.

Item 29. For salary of prison agent, one thousand and twenty-five ($1025) dollars.

DEBTORS' APARTMENT.

Item 30. For salary of keeper, eight hundred and twenty-five ($825) dollars.

Item 31. For fuel, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 32. For gas, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 33. For supplies and subsistence, seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 34. For repairs, one hundred ($100) dollars.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

Item 35. For cotton yarn, seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 36. For pay for overwork of prisoners, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 37. For leather, seventeen thousand ($17,000) dollars.

Item 38. For shoe findings, lumber for boxes, broken glass, etc., seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 39. For repairing looms, five hundred ($500) dollars: Provided, That not more than three fifths of the appropriation contained herein shall be expended before the 1st day of July, 1866.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Inspectors.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 6 1t

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 20 day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz.:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all or the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD,
SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.
No. 8 SOUTH GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., January 31, 1866.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined, and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevt. Lt.-Col. and C. S U. S. A.,
Brevt. Brig. Genl. Vols.

1 31 2 26

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 1y 706 CHESNUT STREET

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL

At 8:00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains; Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9:35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7:25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7:05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9:50 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11:20 A. M., and Downington at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7:05 A. M. and 2:30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 12:10 A. M., and 1:48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:22 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2:40 P. M. Sleeping Car accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:00 A. M., and 7:1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas can be obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of O. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS,

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6:00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2:15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express... 3 00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express..... 2 25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)..... 2 25
At 6 and 11:30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket..... 2 25
2d Class Ticket..... 1 50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... $3 00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... 2 25
The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7:30 and 11:15 A. M., 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5 and 6:45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10:50, 3, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Homesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Homesburg and intermediate Stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.

Two through trains da

THE SÆNGERBUND BALL.

A Medley of Masks and Music—The Perfumes of Fountains and Flowers—A Mirthful Motley of Masquers—The Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms in Full Regalia—Cucumbers Waltzing with Dead Beets—Potatoes Promenading with Parsnips.

The grand Masked Ball of the Sængerbund, at the Academy last evening, was really a most brilliant affair, and though heralded with little newspaper notoriety and blowing of trumpets, was, we think, in most respects, if not all, the finest affair of the season.

So far as the attendance, the variety and oddity of costumes, and the spirit of joviality characterizing the entertainment were concerned, it was as complete a success as could have been desired or anticipated; and in no particular were those participating doomed to disappointment. The instrumental portion of the music, by Birgfeld's orchestra and military band, and the vocal music by the Sængerbund Society, with Carl Gaertner as director, were both excellent, as a matter of course. The programme of dances was as follows:—

1. Polonaise
2. Waltz, Plain.
3. Waltz Schottische.
4. Quadrille, Plain.
5. Waltz, Polka.
6. Galop
7. Quadrille Polka.
8. Waltz, Plain.
9. Galop.
10. Waltz, Mazourka.
11. Lancers.
12. Waltz, Schottische.
13. Waltz, Plain
14 Quadrille, Mazourka.
15 Waltz, Polka.
16. Waltz, Plain.
17. Galop.

The costumes worn by the members of the Sængerbund, more especially those worn by those performing the more prominent parts, were exceedingly neat, well fitting, and designed with taste. They were furnished by Mr. Charles Becker, of East Broadway, New York. To his establishment and that of Mr. Desmond, of our city, especial commendation is justly due. The dresses were universally admired, and contributed materially to the grandeur of the occasion.

The decorations of the Academy were not over gorgeous, but appropriate and becoming in appearance. They were entrusted to Mr. Christian Greiner, one of the Board of Managers, who was ably assisted by Mr. John L. Smith, of this city. They were arranged with precise uniformity, and deserve favorable notice.

The only slight discomfiture experienced was at the ladies' wardrobe, there not being a sufficient number of attendants to wait upon the vast assemblage. When the ball exercises terminated, the incident rush at the narrow passage created considerable confusion, and although the squeezing and rough elbowing both males and females experienced from the swaying to and fro of the clamorous multitude was anything else than comfortable, it was, nevertheless, amusing; and the enacted scenes at times produced boisterous laughter, mingled with pleadings and requests in vain.

The decoration of the building was as fine as anything we have ever seen, American flags being placed at every foot or two over the entire edifice. In the middle of the floor there was a fountain of scented water, surrounded by bouquets, and as the ladies passed, thousands of handkerchiefs were wet with this delicious perfume. The expense sustained by the Society in erecting this marble basin was exceedingly large, the cost of the perfumery alone amounting to upwards of $200.

The grand feature of the whole ball was the opening *entree* of all the various characters, and which represented every imaginable beast and reptile, from bears to bull-frogs. The line of the procession as formed was headed by Birgfeld's band, and was immediately followed by the personations of the newspapers of Philadelphia. Among the most prominent could be seen THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, with the latest news posted on its back and sides. Next came the polar bears, peacocks, ostriches, whisky, champagne bottles, foxes, etc. These were immediately followed bythe "Prince Carnival" with the "Princess," who seated themselves on the throne prepared for the occasion.

As the procession had gradually passed the whole length of the stage, and had taken its place on the left hand, the signal was given, the curtain at the rear of the stage went up, and a grand German chorus, embracing many voices, could be heard; and gradually rising above the scenes, Apollo with his golden harp, and Polyhymnia leaning on his arm, attired most magnificently, had appeared among the clouds, where they remained until the chorus was completed, then descended and were presented, with numerous other characters, to his royal highness the Prince of Festivities.

Of all the numerous masquerades that have been given in the city during the past five or six winters, none were attended by such innumerable varieties of beasts, reptiles, fish, and birds, etc., of every description. The number of clowns, also, last evening, was astonishing, the fascinating character of the fool being represented by many on the floor. During the evening a new impersonation of "Waddilove" could be seen strolling through the darkened scenes with the ever-popular "Daughter of the Regiment" on his arm, which impersonation was assumed by about fifty of the fair sex. Chinese, Japanese, negroes, patriotic Irishmen (Fenians), and Indians were also in abundance, and their hideous contortions and awful attempts at the various languages were most distressing.

"Richard III" was at the ball, having on one arm the beautiful and magnificently attired "Queen Elizabeth," while on the other was resting affectionately the loving form of "Lady Anne." Occasionally the "crooked-backed tyrant" could be heard repeating, "Was ever woman in this humor won," as he went striding over the stage, and elicited considerable admiration.

"Charles II" also figured conspicuously, and was attired in one of the handsomest suits on the floor. He was escorting a beautifully dressed lady, whose attire was entirely of silver cloth, and who presented a most brilliant appearance.

His "Satanic Majesty," with horns of every color, was also present, enjoying the festivities of the evening.

One of the prettiest features, as well as most patriotic emblems of the entertainment, was a company of children dressed in American flags. They were received in the grand *entree* with loud ovations of applause. "Jeff Davis in Petticoats" was also impersonated by a popular character, and was seen a greater part of the evening between men whose names we believe were "Maximilian" and "Louis Napoleon."

"Lucretia Borgia" was also gracing the floor, being escorted by a popular young broker as "Gennaro."

"Coriolanus" and "King Lear" were walking arm in arm, and appeared to be greatly persecuted by an aspiring "Harlequin," who everlastingly insisted upon punching them with his magic wand.

The inimitable "Toodles" and "King Henry VI" appeared to be on intimate acquaintanceship, as we noticed that "Timothy" still retained his weakness of indulging in beer, and, in fact, contaminated the morals of his associate, as both were decidedly funny in the latter part of the evening.

A character that represented a whisky bottle, and had that name printed on its back, was one of the best impersonations of the evening, and staggering across the floor, was received with considerable applause and laughter.

The refreshment rooms—the Foyer of the Academy—were under the especial charge of Colonel Joseph Steppacher, and the supper was the best arranged of the season. The tables were tastefully set, and were literally loaded with the choicest cold cuts, turkey, chicken, tongue, salads, pates, game, pies, cakes, sauces jellies, preserves, etc. At proper intervals bouquets adorned the tables, and lent a really pleasant fragrance to the rooms. Excellent coffee, tea, and chocolate were served to order, and were of better quality than usual. There was but one door left open for entrance, and another for exit from the refreshment saloons. At the first mentioned each person purchased a ticket for $1·50, and passing in, regaled himself or herself with everything edible that was to be found on the bill of fare. This arrangement gave general satisfaction, as every one received what was desired, as much as they wished, and were not annoyed by the presentation of checks bearing monetary characters of alarming significance. The supper-rooms were crowded from half-past 11 until after 2 o'clock, and the profits of this portion of the entertainment must have been considerable.

The bar in the basement was managed in the same style by Colonel Steppacher, tickets and not money being given for beverages, and although the crowd of bibbers was ever extensive, yet every one seemed to be satisfied.

The police arrangements, under Lieutenant Paullin and his assistants, were as perfect as usual. Officers were moving about in all directions, but we observed no incident to mar the enjoyment of the occasion.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Woolf has erred in his judgment in selecting the play which he calls the *Hour of Ten* for translation. It is unworthy the adapter and translator of the *Glass of Water*. The French play from which it is taken, is taken from a novel of Frederick Soulé's, which has a title something like 'Une Maison de la Rue de Provence." The plot is exceedingly obscure, the two first acts are intensely tiresome, and mean nothing. There is a little interest in the third act, and a fine situation at the end of the fourth. One great fault in the play is that the ladies have scarcely anything to do, and are even very little seen. Mr. Mordaunt has a part exactly in the style in which he excels—a cool, daring villain. His disguise as the "Usurer" was excellent, and the whole of his impersonation artistic and clever.

The other parts are all insignificant, even to Miss Orton's. Mrs. Keach did not know her part, and for the satisfaction of changing her dress occasioned a long stage wait. The other actors made as much of their parts as could be made, with the exception of Mr. Lewis, whose intentions may be good and aspirations great, but who is intensely awkward and prosy. Mr. Woolf, in two front scenes, has introduced a little bit of low comedy, which told well with the galleries. The play condensed to three acts would be very effective. The scenery was effective, especially the "old curiosity shop," whose most admired disorder was natural and artistic. We notice that Mr. Foster improves most rapidly, and is evidently in earnest.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Waller made her appearance last evening before an enthusiastic audience. The *Duchess of Malfi* was admirably performed. Mrs. Waller was called twice before the curtain. This great artist, we are glad to see, will be thoroughly appreciated.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke plays this evening "Cousin Joe," and in the *Knights of the Round Table*. No matter what Mr. Clarke plays, he has always full houses.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Wallett's fun still fills this large and beautifully appointed theatre. The equestrian and acrobatic feats are very admirable, and are nightly received with rounds of applause. The management have made some engagements with well-known performers, whose names will be announced in due time.

PERELLI'S "CLARISSA HARLOWE"—This splendid opera, which achieved such a marked success last Tuesday evening, will be repeated this evening at Concert Hall. Its rendition to-night will doubtless be even more perfect than that of last week, and another delightful musical treat may be anticipated. It is a decided novelty to see a grand opera produced for the first time in America by *amateurs* and led by the gifted composer himself; and this fact lends additional interest to Perelli's beautiful production. In Vienna its success was great in the hands of Medori and other celebrities, and it is much to the credit of the performers here that its performance on Tuesday evening last was fully successful enough to satisfy one of the most brilliant audiences ever assembled in a public hall in Philadelphia.

THE PEAK FAMILY.—These exquisite musical performers, both instrumental and vocal, are nightly greeted with crowded houses. Their management of the bells, from the tiniest toy to a good sized church bell, is something wonderful, and the delightful harmony which they produce calls out peals of applause. For the past two weeks they have crowded the large hall of the Assembly Building, and there is no apparent diminution of the interest which they have excited. They continue during the present week and introduce some novelties that will be worth seeing.

LECTURES.—A course of lectures is to be inaugurated before the Association on the Statistical, Civil, and Social Condition of the Colored People of Pennsylvania. The first will take place on the 8th of February, when Fred. Douglas will speak. The course ought to be a complete success.

—The Rev. C. W. Denison, of Philadelphia, United States, has recently arrived from that country. Our readers will remember his visit to Manchester in 1863, in connection with George Griswold. Arrangements are being made, we understand, for him to speak on the present aspect of affairs in America. He is to lecture in the Mechanics' Institution, Bacup, Wednesday evening, January 17.—*Manchester Examiner.*

—The Cavour canal in Italy is now completed. The waters of the Po have been admitted into the channel, and now fill its whole extent of fifty-three miles.

IMPORTANT

TO THE

STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

REVENUE EXTENSIONS

SILVER MINING COMPANY

OF

NEVADA.

CAPITAL.....$500,000,

DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10 Per Share.

The Directors having secured the following valuable properties situated upon LANDER HILL, Lander County, Nevada to wit:—

ON LANDER HILL,

RICHARDS LEDGE		2000 FEET,
W. E. JOHNSTON LEDGE		2000 "
COPPER HARBOR	"	2000 "
N. S. PENNOCK	"	2000 "
VALLEY VEIN	"	2000 "
TAYLOR	"	2000 "
FARRELEL	"	2400 "
TYSON	"	2000 "
MACKINAW	"	2400 "
MINER'S JOY	"	2400 "
CHLORINE	"	2400 "
SULPHURET	"	2400 "
UNION TRUST	"	2400 "
MARQUETTE	"	2400 "
HOUGHTON	"	2400 "
QUAKER CITY	"	2400 "
ASSOCIATED	"	2400 "
ANNA SWAN	"	2400 "
		42 400 "

Consisting of Eighteen different Ledges or Mines, and amounting in the aggregate to about 40,000 feet, together with the

HOPKINS TUNNEL,

Which is already opened about 200 feet. Work upon this Tunnel is now being prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and will CUT IN ITS COURSE ALL THE ABOVE-NAMED LEDGES, and also the *Revenue, Providentia, Savage, Morgan and Muncey, Hooker, North Star*, and in fact all Ledges situated upon Lander Hill. These properties have been secured from the original locators, and only could be done by giving them a large interest in the Company. Uniting these properties with the Revenue Extension without increasing the Capital Stock, or the price per share, stamps this as one of the best enterprises ever offered to the public.

Samples of the Ore and Maps of the Property, and for further particulars, apply at the Office, No. 55 S. THIRD STREET. 12 29 4p

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in February next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1865
Dec. 20, Jane E. Mason, Executrix of WILLIAM MASON, deceased.
" 30, James Bell and Robert M. Logan, Executors of ROBERT LAUGHLIN, deceased.
" 30, Thomas C. Nesbitt, Administrator of WILLIAM R. NESBITT, deceased.
1866.
Jan. 2, Ellen Barron, et al., Executors, of GEORGE BARRON, deceased.
" 3, Hannah Hadders, Guardian of JOHN M. HUDDERS, late a minor.
" 3, William Simon, Administrator of HENRY SIMON deceased.
" 5, Jane Gillespie, Administratrix of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, deceased.
" 5, James T. Black, Executor of THOMPSON BLACK, deceased.
" 6, Simon Arnold and S. Dettiebach, Administrators of PHILIP ARNOLD, deceased.
" 6, George S. Hobensack, Executor of HANNAH WILLARD, deceased.
" 6, John McArthur, Jr., Executor of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased.
" 6, William Yorke and William Lippincott, Executors of PETER L. YORKE, deceased.
" 8, William Purves, Administrator of SARAH MOORE, deceased.
" 9, Thomas E. McGiveran, Jr., Administrator of THOMAS McGIVERAN, deceased.
" 10, George W. Dedrick, Guardian of ELIZABETH ANDREW J., and WILLIAM B. MOTT, minor children of WILLIAM B. MOTT, deceased.
" 11, Henry S. Hagert, Trustee of MICHAEL D. HARRIGAN, deceased.
" 12, Bernard Rafferty, Guardian of DANIEL CAHILL and MARY CAHILL, late minors.
" 13, John Wilcock, Executor of DANIEL WILCOCK, deceased.
" 13, Redman Cooper, Administrator of ANN CARLISLE, deceased.
" 13, Daniel M. Fox and Alexander Leimer, Jr. Executors of ALEXANDER LEIMER, Sr., deceased.
" 15, Harriet and Elizabeth Easby, Executrices of JOHN EASBY, deceased.
" 15, Henry Moore, Executor of REBECCA BRYSON, deceased.
" 15, F. B. Fontanges, Executor of MARGARET CROUSILLAT, deceased.
" 16, Thomas Fobes, et al., Executors of GEORGE W. FOBES, deceased.
" 16, Adolph E. Borie, Administrator c. t. a. of SUSAN GUIBERT, deceased.
" 17, Charles W. Harrison, Executor and Trustee of CHARLES F. RUPFELD, deceased.
" 18, Joseph A. Hall, Administrator of WILLIAM P. HALL deceased.
" 18, Robert D. Morris and Edward Armstrong, Executors of AGNES C. HOPE, deceased.
" 18, Philip Conway, Executor of JOHN McCARRON, deceased.
" 19, G. Roberts Smith, Executor of BENJAMIN GERHARD, deceased.
" 19, G. Roberts Smith and H. Dupont, Trustees of BENJAMIN GERHARD, deceased.
" 19, Robert C. Davis Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN L. SMITH, deceased.
" 20, William J. Kelly, Administrator of EVANS BRINTON, deceased.
" 20, Robert McFarland, Administrator of HUGH MURPHY, deceased.
" 22, Isaac Craft, Administrator of MARY M. WORTHINGTON, deceased.
" 23, John L. Foulke, Guardian of CHARLES L. FOULKE, a minor, deceased.
" 24, Joseph W. Sharp, et al., Trustees for BENJAMIN SHARP.
" 24, Samuel Field and Robert Patterson, Executors of MARGARET DAVIS, deceased.
" 24, William K. Fry, Executor of FREDERICK S. AXE, deceased.
" 25, Daniel O. Hitner, Guardian of ANNA MARIA COX, late a minor.
" 25, Samuel Wagner and Tobias Wagner, Executors and Trustees of SUSAN BYERLY, deceased.
" 25, Samuel A. Bispham and Charles Koons, Administrators of ISAAC KOONS, deceased.
" 25, William M. David, et al., Executors of JACOB DAVID, deceased.

FREDERICK M. ADAMS,
1 26 4t Register.

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation),

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF

Diseases of Camp Life,

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic—contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED.
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

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SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.),

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 1 24wfm 6p2u

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

LARGE LINEN SALE

AT MILLIKEN'S,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

Just opened, direct from Europe, the following

BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c. per yard.
Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, $1 per yard.
Extra qualities and widths do. do., $1·12½@1·25.
New styles bleached Damasks, from $1·25 up to $3.
Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables
Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce.
Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.
Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Every size, from 1¾ yards up to 7 yards long.
Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened.
Napkins and Doylies in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom.

TOWELS, NEW STYLES.

Bath Towels, from 25c. up.
Red Bordered Chamber Towels, from 25c. up.
Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends at 37½c.
Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 62c.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½c., $1, $1 25.
Turkish Towels, several sizes.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city, 87½c., $1, and $1 25.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our customers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible for the prices. Also, Wristbands and Collars.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Linen Hdkfs., in every style, at Importer's prices.

NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS.

A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Diapers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the prices.

Bird-eyes, all qualities; Linen Cambrics and Lawns. A beautiful soft Linen Cambric for Infants' Underclothing, from 62½c. up.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

1 16thstu2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000.

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem.,

J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,

WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.

DIRECTORS,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass of vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine" North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

SELLERS BROTHERS,

No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,

Having added to their former business that of

MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,

Intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including

Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,
LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,
ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.

Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,

WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.,

Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 26thstu2mrp

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened, from New York and the late auction sales—

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
7-4 and 8-4 bleached Table Linens.
7-4 and 8-4 power-loom Table Linens.
Linen Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 33, 37½, up to 50c.
Handsome Damask Towels.
Unbleached Huckaback Towels, yard long, 31 up to 50c
" " " yard and ¾ long, 62½c.
Linen Napkins, $2·50 up to $6 per doz.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' colored border Hdkfs.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!!

Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, from 25 up to 80c. yard.
Victoria Lawns, 45, 50, 55, 60, and 70c.
Cambric Muslins, from 31 to 75c.
Nainsook Plaid Muslins, 31 up to 80c.
Large Plaid Cambric and Nainsook Muslins.
White Tarlatans, fine quality, very cheap.

WHITE SWISS MUSLINS.

White Shirred Muslins, very cheap
White Marseilles, 75c. a yard, very cheap.
A cheap lot of Brilliants, 28, 31½, 37½, 44, 50, and 62½c

MARSEILLES QUILTS! MARSEILLES QUILTS!!

Handsome 11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, at less than importers' prices.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow case and Sheeting Muslins.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels,
Best quality American Prints and Ginghams.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner of Eighth and Filbert about the last of April. 2 3

CALICOES.

FIVE CASES

THIRTEEN THOUSAND YARDS,

CALICO,

BEST MAKES,

AT TWENTY-THREE CENTS PER YARD.

ALSO,

A LARGE LOT OF

WIDE CHINTZES,

AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[1 31

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS, HAIR NETS,

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Laces and Lace Goods,

EMBROIDERIES,

WHITE GOODS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

NECK TIES, VEILS,

LINEN SLEEVES, COLLARS, ETC.,

In all their Varieties.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

OWEN EVANS & CO.,

No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street,

OPEN TO-DAY,

A large and varied assortment of goods from the auction rooms fire at New York.

STOCKINGS, 15 to 25 cents.

FINE WHITE GOODS,

LINEN GOODS, Etc. Etc.

OWEN EVANS & CO.,

2 3stuth3t No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Who esale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 1y

FINE

OPERA GLASSES.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION OBTAINED the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS, for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO TO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m